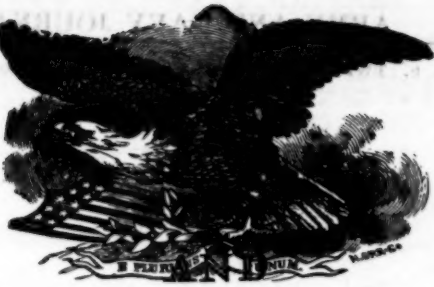


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
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THE midsummer "Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Officers of the Marine Corps" was distributed early in the week, and forms a valuable appendix to the Register issued in January last.

THE Sultan of Turkey has recently paid £105,000 out of his own private purse for the five new torpedo boats he has purchased in Germany. This parallels the jokes that were once current about General GRANT paying our national debt out of his own pocket.

THE new Artillery School and Light Battery details were announced from A. G. O. early in the week, and are given in full with the Army orders of this week. They entail many changes of stations upon the officers concerned, and a general breaking up of pleasant associations, one of the necessities of Army life sometimes the hardest to bear.

THROUGH the failure of Congress to pass the bill making an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 29th of this month on the west coast of Africa, our Government astronomers will have to trust to their scientific friends on the outside for particulars of this event. A bill appropriating \$10,000 for fitting out an expedition under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy was passed by the Senate several months ago, and has been pending in the House Naval Committee ever since. It is, of course, too late to carry out the object of the bill, so that no further action upon it need be looked for.

OWING to threatened troubles among the Ute Indians—SHAVANO, the well-known chief, having already been killed—and to avoid any danger of a massacre of the settlers in that vicinity, it has been determined to establish a cantonment on their reservation in Utah, at the forks of the Uintah and Duchesne Rivers, about 35 miles distant from old Fort Thornburg and about one fourth the distance from Ouray to Uintah. The sum of \$25,000 has been authorized to hut the troops, the garrison consisting of two companies of cavalry and four of infantry. The cavalry companies left Fort McKinney this week, and will go west from Rock Creek over the Union Pacific.

THE Army, Division and Department Commanders have now issued their several orders for the rifle competitions of 1886, and the competitors will soon be on the move to their respective rifle camps. The competitions promise to be entirely successful, and there is no lack of sharpshooters and marksmen to choose from. In the Division of the Atlantic, the interest is enhanced by the fact that this is the first year the division has had a rifle range of its own, the competitions having heretofore taken place at Creedmoor. Fort Niagara, N. Y., however, furnishes ample facilities, and good results are expected. The provision of law which deprives enlisted competitors of commutation of rations while at the places of contest is not, we imagine, calculated to stimulate zeal, but the arrangements for comfort which we note commanders are making, will doubtless tend to produce a more forgiving disposition towards Congress for its action in this respect.

It is to be regretted that in the game of give and take, played by the conferees of the House and Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill, just passed, the Naval Asylum should have suffered. No matter how soon it may be determined that the present site is an unfit one for the asylum, still the need of the brick building recommended by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and provided for by the House of Representatives is great. The removal of the servants from the attics and of the kitchen from the basement of the main building should be immediate, and the establishment of a proper laundry plant would then easily follow. It is hoped that this legislation will be effected the next session of Congress.

ON Sunday, June 18, before a garrison Court-martial at West Point, three enlisted men were tried, found guilty of the offences charged, and duly sentenced. When the proceedings came to the Superintendent, General MERRITT, they were disapproved, with the following comment: "The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing cases are disapproved. The trial by Court-martial of an enlisted man on Sunday, there being no certified or apparent necessity for such trial, is irregular, if not illegal. It is a rule among the armies of Christian nations that no military duties, not necessary to the well being of a command, shall be performed on the Sabbath day. It is not proposed by the commanding officer of this post that at the National Military School, in this least busy season of the year, shall the first step be taken to violate a principle which is as sacred as it is venerable."

SAN FRANCISCO has had ample opportunity this week to display its appreciation of the veterans of the war and has nobly responded to the calls upon its hospitality. On Monday, August 2, the Society of the Army of the Potomac held its business meeting which was favored by a public reception and other exercises. On the evening of August 4 the grand banquet was held, an occasion which will long be remembered on the Pacific Coast. On the evening of August 3, the grand parade in honor of Commander-in-Chief BURDETTE of the Grand Army of the Republic took place, and the veterans mustered in thousands. Mayor BARTLETT, in a speech, welcomed the visitors to San Francisco. Commander BURDETTE replied. General W. T. SHERMAN, in the course of remarks, referred to the enthusiastic reception given the Grand Army of the Republic and its kindred organizations by San Francisco, and spoke of the feeling of loyalty and gratefulness which prompted it. The decorations of the city were magnificent.

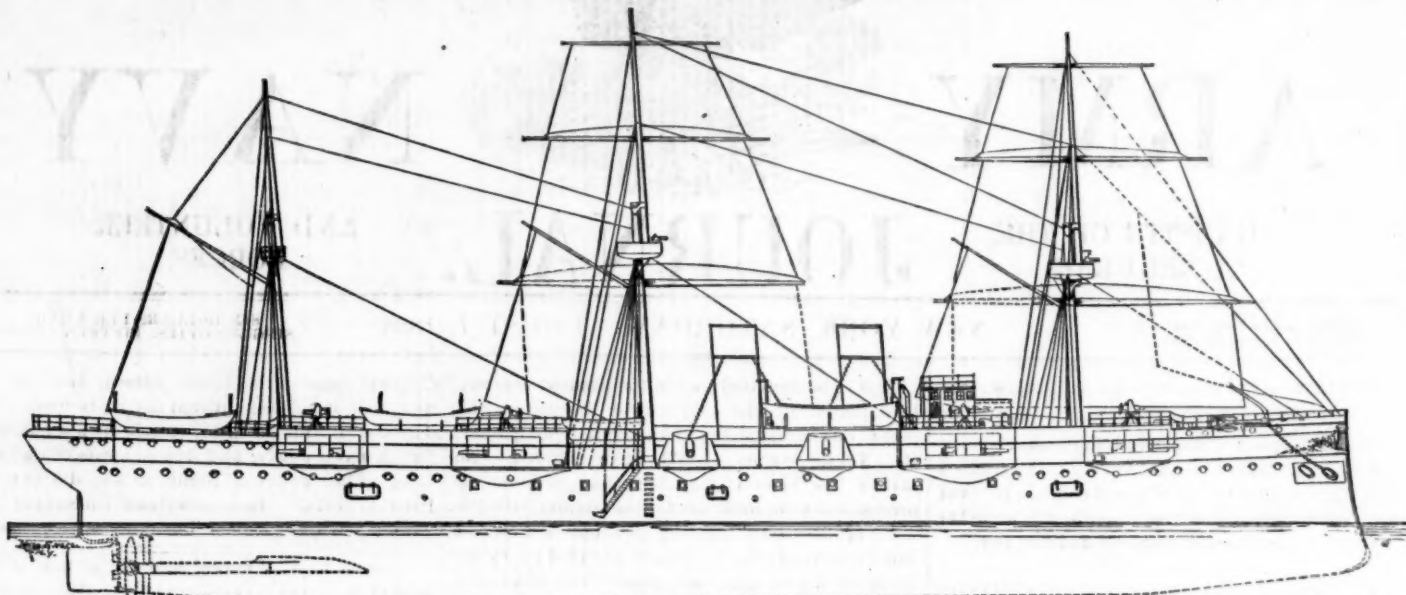
THE *Admiralty Gazette* continues its assaults on what it calls the "Great Gun Ring," whose sacrifice of the interests of the nation "to satisfy their own cupidity, greed and avarice," it characterizes as high treason. It mixes up Mr. GLADSTONE with its argument, describing him as "another great man gone wrong, in an endeavor to further his own individual office-seeking, money-grubbing proclivities." Coming to statements of fact it reports "that on July 2 it was discovered that two of the 38-ton guns of the *Ajax* were disabled, and rendered unfit for further service, through their A tubes having cracked, and by July 9 the whole four were found to be disabled. To fire another round would render them liable to burst, as did the *Thunderer* gun, England," it tells us, "has not a single gun on which to rely in case of need. Those on board the

Colossus, guns of the latest pattern, dare not be used, and have been ordered not to be fired. We dare not, at this moment, engage in a war with a foreign naval Power; and Russia, aware of the fact, tears up the Treaty of Berlin, as she did that of Paris in 1870." These assertions concerning the guns of the *Ajax* are denied by other service papers.

CAPTAIN A. W. WEAVER, U. S. N., is now at the head of the list of his rank, and by regular operation of the retired list will receive his promotion to Commodore on the retirement of the present Commandant of the Washington Yard, Commodore Queen, October 6, when the list of Commodores will be reduced to the limit fixed by law, viz.: ten. Rear-Admiral S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., will be the next of his rank to retire under operation of law, August 24, 1887, and that event will promote the present Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, Ralph Chandler, to the grade of Rear-Admiral. On the promotion of Lieutenant Commander G. W. Pigman, U. S. N., the officers transferred from the Volunteer Service at the close of the war of the Rebellion come next in order for promotion to Commander. These officers are Thomas Nelson, Felix McCurley, John McGowan, Jr., James G. Green, George E. Wingate, Joshua Bishop, Charles A. Schetky, John K. Winn, Charles H. Rockwell, James M. Forsyth. Promotions in the Medical Corps of the Navy promise to be rather the exception than the rule, the next retirement for age being Medical Director Jacob S. Dungan, on January 29, 1887. The next one to retire will be Medical Director S. F. Coues, September 17, 1887. The next vacancy will occur June 18, 1888, by the retirement of Medical Director Shippen. After the retirement of Pay Director A. H. Gilman on August 9, 1886, there will be no further vacancy created in the Naval Pay Corps by operation of law until July 4, 1889, on which date Pay Director Wallach retires.

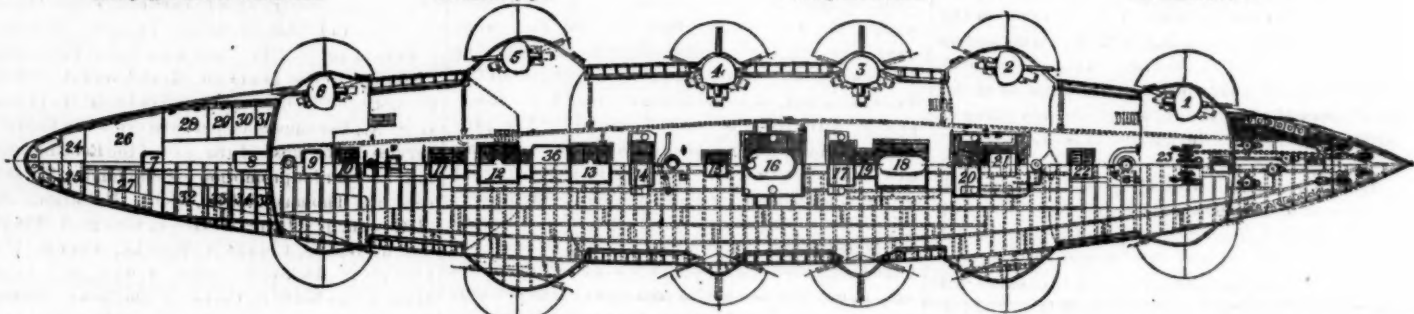
WE give on the pages following this ten cuts, showing in detail the plans adopted by the Navy Department for the four additional vessels authorized by Congress, including an illustration of the *Naniwa-Kan*, which is to serve as a model for one of them, the 3,730 ton screw steel cruiser. Of the vessels built by JOHN ROACH the *Dolphin* and *Atlanta* are in commission and the latter vessel this week undertook a trial trip of which some account appears elsewhere. The armament of the *Atlanta* is nearly complete, and in two months she will be ready for sea so far as the Ordnance Bureau is concerned. The 6-inch guns for the *Boston* are finished, except sighting, and her 6-inch carriages are finished. The 8-inch guns and carriages for this vessel are three fourths finished; all cast iron projectiles partly finished, the powder is being made; her ordnance equipment is well under way, and her secondary battery guns and ammunition are mostly delivered. Work has commenced on her mounts, her electrical outfit is delivered, and the ordnance outfit can be completed in five months. The 6-inch guns for the *Chicago* are half finished; the 6-inch carriages nearly completed; the 8 inch guns one eighth finished, and the 8 inch carriages not yet commenced. The cast iron projectiles are partly finished; ordnance equipment just commenced, and secondary battery, guns, and ammunition all delivered. Work upon her mounts has not yet commenced; the electrical outfit is delivered, and the powder not yet ordered. Ten months will be required to finish the armament of the *Chicago*.

U. S. TWIN SCREW STEEL CRUISER, 4,000 TONS.



Plan of Gun Deck U. S. Twin Screw Steel Cruiser, 4,000 Tons Displacement.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 10. To wardroom. | 19. To berth deck. | 28. Admiral's stateroom. |
| 2. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 11. To steerage and berth deck. | 20. To fire room. | 29. Admiral's office. |
| 3. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 12. Engine hatch. | 21. Galley. | 30. Admiral's pantry. |
| 4. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 13. Engine hatch. | 22. To berth deck Hotchkiss Am. | 31. Executive officer's office. |
| 5. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 14. Fire room. | 23. Windlass engine. | 32. Captain's stateroom. |
| 6. VI.-in. B. L. R. | 15. Ventilating hatch. | 24. Admiral's lavatory and smoking room. | 33. Captain's office. |
| 7. Skylight well to wardroom. | 16. Smoke pipe. | 25. Captain's | 34. Captain's pantry. |
| 8. Skylight well to wardroom. | 17. To fire room. | 26. Admiral's cabin. | 35. Armory. |
| 9. Skylight well to wardroom. | 18. Smoke pipe. | 27. Captain's cabin. | 36. Chart House. |



Four Thousand Ton Steel Cruiser.—Dimensions: Length on load-line, 310 feet; beam, extreme, 49 ft. 1½ ins.; draft, mean, 18 ft. 9 ins.; load displacement, about 4,000 tons.

I. H. P., 6,000 natural draft; 8,500 forced combustion. Twin screws. Speed, estimated, 18 knots. Rig, bark. Plain sail area, 12,000 square feet. Coal capacity, 850 tons. Complement of men, 300.

Main Battery: 12 6-in. breech-loading rifles. Secondary Battery: 4 47 m. m. revolvers; 4 57 m. m. H. P. single shot; 2 37 m. m. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be built of steel throughout, having a double bottom 3 ft. 3 ins. in depth running the entire length of the machinery space, or 129 ft. Throughout the length of the double bottom the ship is constructed on the bracket system; before and abaft the double bottom the framing is of Z-bars, 6" x 3½" x 14 lbs.; the frames are spaced 3

ft. from centres throughout. The outer plating varies from 17½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per square foot. The machinery, magazines, shell rooms, torpedo rooms, and steering gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 3 ins. thick on its sloping sides and 2 ins. on the horizontal part amidships. The outer edge of this deck is 4 ft. 3 ins. below the load-line, sloping up to 15 ins. above the load-line at the midship part of the vessel. All openings in this deck to machinery spaces, magazines, shell rooms, etc., are protected by cofferdams. About 4 ft. at its lowest part above this protective deck runs a berth deck the entire length of the vessel; between these two decks, for the length of the machinery space, coal is stored, forming a belt of coal 15 ft. 6 ins. in width above the machinery, while below the protective deck a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness also runs the length of the machinery. The vessel is a poop and forecastle deck ship, with open gundeck. The bat-

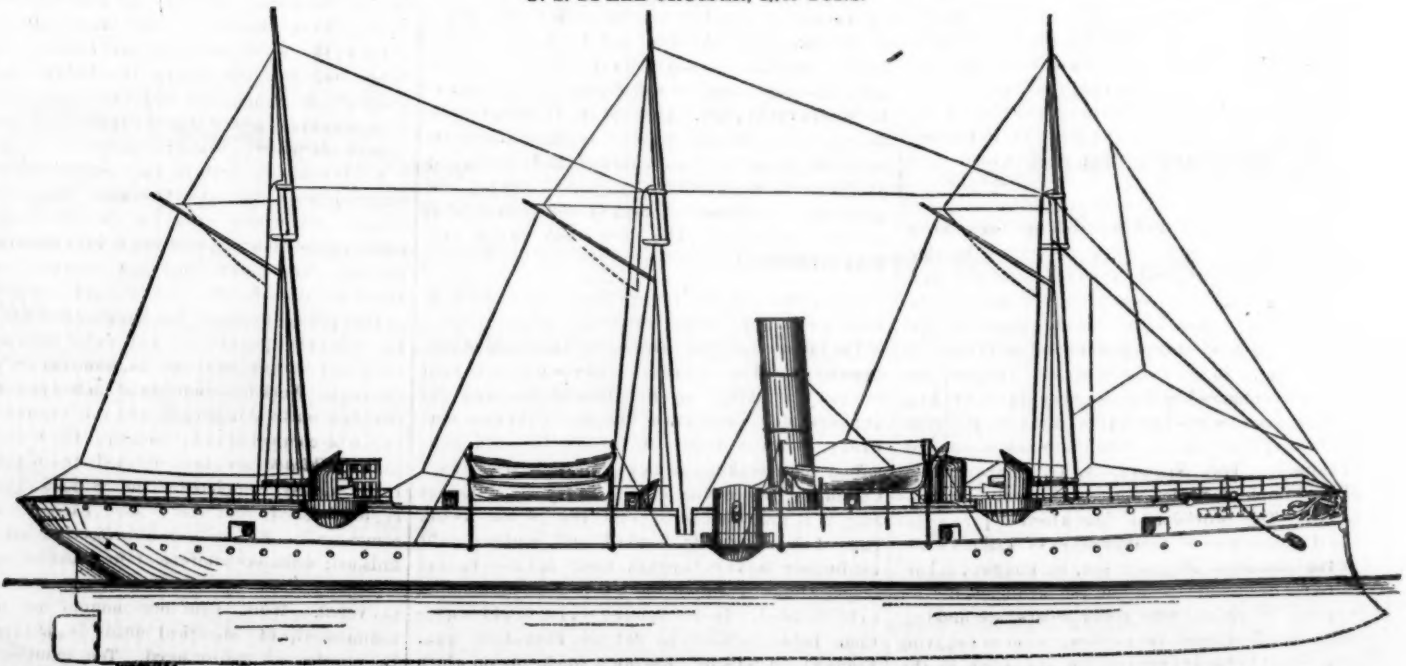
tery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields 2 ins. in thickness—2 under the forecastle, 2 under the poop, 4 under the main bridges, and the balance amidships. Four guns will be able to concentrate within 400 ft. of bow or stern; either broadside of 6 guns will concentrate within 100 ft. of the ship's side.

The vessel will be provided with six above-water torpedo launching tubes, as in the 1700-ton vessel; also electric search lights and apparatus for lighting the ship, also a complete system of forced ventilation.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened and strengthened by bulkheads and breast-hooks for ramming purposes.

The hull will be sub-divided by fore-and-aft and athwartship bulkheads into over 150 water-tight compartments.

U. S. STEEL CRUISER, 1,700 TONS.



Plan of Spar, Forecastle, and Poop Decks, 1,700 Ton Gunboat.

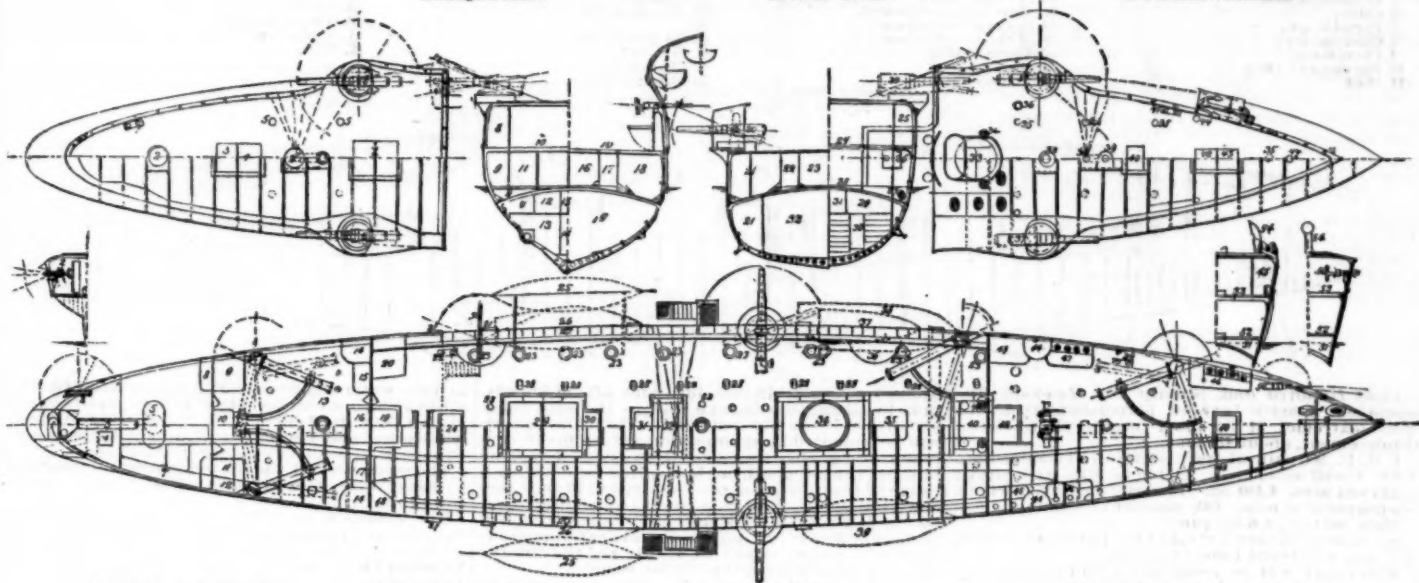
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bitt. | 8. Stores.—9. Steerage stores. | 20. 6-inch B. L. R. | 33. Conning tower. |
| 2. Skylight. | 1 deck.—11. Steerage. | 21. Coal space. | 34. Ventilator.—35. Deck light |

3. Skylight.
4. Skylight and companion.
5. Deck light.
6. 6-inch B. L. R.
7. Skylight.

12. Passage to small arm ammunition.
13. Small arm ammunition.
14. Magazine passage.
15. Torpedo heads.
16. Steerage pantry.
17. Passage.—18. Coal space.
19. Engine room.

22. Passage.—23. Blower room.
24. Main deck.—25. Washdeck.
26. Navigator stores.
27. Water.—28. Berth deck.
29. Small arm ammunition.
30. Magazine.—31. Chain.
32. Boiler room.

36. Pass'ng scuttle.
37. 6-inch B. L. R.
38. Captain.—39. Mast.
40. Companion to berth deck.
41. Bitt.—42. Skylight.
43. Skylight and companion.
44. Portable ventilator.



1. Bath room and W. C.
2. 57 mm. Hotchkiss.
3. Torpedo tube.
4. Two cabin stores.
5. Table in captain's cabin.
6. Portable sofa.
7. Sideboard.
8. Cabin pantry.
9. Wardroom skylight.
10. Captain's stateroom.
11. Bed.
12. Torpedo manipulating room.
13. Stores.

15. Chart locker.
16. Wardroom companion.
17. Chronometer locker.
18. Executive officer's office.
19. Steerage companion.
20. Armory.
21. Freeing port.
22. Bitt.
23. Coal boat.
24. Skylight to pantry.
25. 27 ft. whaleboat.
26. 26 ft. cutter.
27. Hammock berthings.

28. Deck light.
29. Engine hatch.
30. Skylight to dynamo room.
31. Hatch to dynamo and berth deck.
32. Ventilating hatch to fireroom.
33. 6-in. B. L. R.
34. Smoke pipe.
35. Galley.
36. Extra mount for 57 mm.
37. 18 ft. dinghy.
38. 28 ft. cutter.
39. 28 ft. steam cutter.
40. Ventilating hatch.

14. Ventilator.
42. To berth deck.
43. Prison.
44. Wash deck gear.
45. Wardroom W. C.
46. Steerage W. C. and washroom.
47. Washroom for crew.
48. W. C. for crew.
49. To berth deck and hold.
50. 57 and 47. Mm. single-shot Hotchkiss.
51. Sailroom.
52. Berth deck.
53. Main deck.
54. Portable.

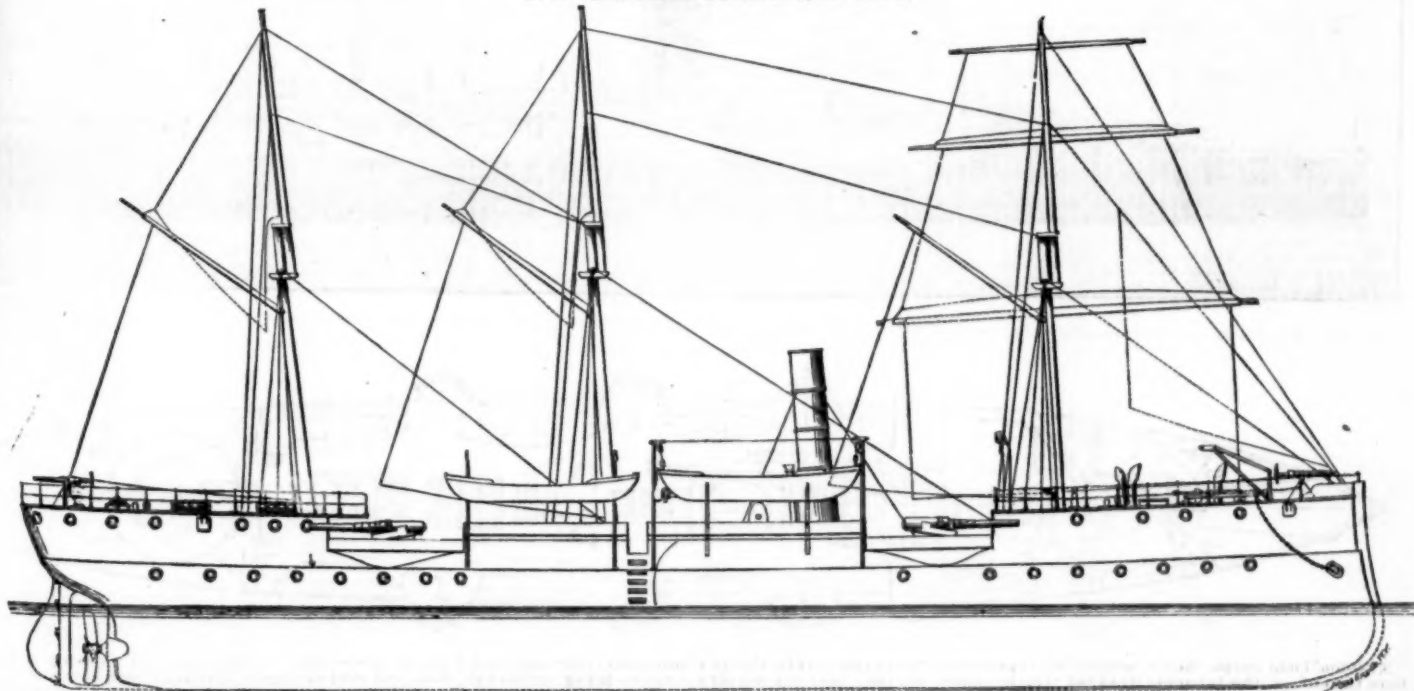
Seventeen Hundred Ton Gunboat.—Dimensions: length on load-line, 230 ft.; beam, extreme, 36 ft.; mean draft, 14 ft.; load displacement, about 1,700 tons. Twin screws. I. H. P., 2,200, natural; 3,200 forced combustion. Speed, 16 knots. Rig, three-masted schooner. Plain sail, area, 4,400 sq. ft. Coal capacity, 400 tons. Complement of men, 150. Main battery, 6.6-in. guns (breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, 2 57mm. high-power, single shot, 2 47mm. high-power, single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling. This vessel will be unsheathed, built of steel; the frames are Z bars, 6"x3½"x14 lbs. The outer plating is of 14 lbs. per sq. ft. The engines, boilers, magazines, shell-room

and steering gear are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck, running the entire length of the vessel ½ in. in thickness, its outer edge being 3 ft. below the load water-line and rising to the load line at center line amidships. The stem will be slightly ram-shaped and stiffened for ramming. The hull is divided into numerous water-tight compartments, as in the 870-ton. All openings in the water-tight deck to machinery and magazines are protected by coffer dams; the machinery is further protected by a belt of coal 9 ft. in thickness running entire length of the machinery space.

The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on

central pivot carriages supporting segmental shields; two on the fore-castle; two on the poop, and two amidships. The forward and after guns will be able to concentrate on an object 300 ft. from the pivots, while the amidship guns will have a train of 70 degrees abaft and forward of the beam. Three guns may be concentrated on either broadside within 100 ft. of the ship's side. This vessel will be provided with six above-water launching torpedo tubes, capable of being trained several degrees forward or abaft the beam; she will also have a fixed torpedo tube in the bow and stern; she will also be provided with electric light apparatus and search lights.

U. S. COMPOSITE GUNBOAT, 870 TONS.



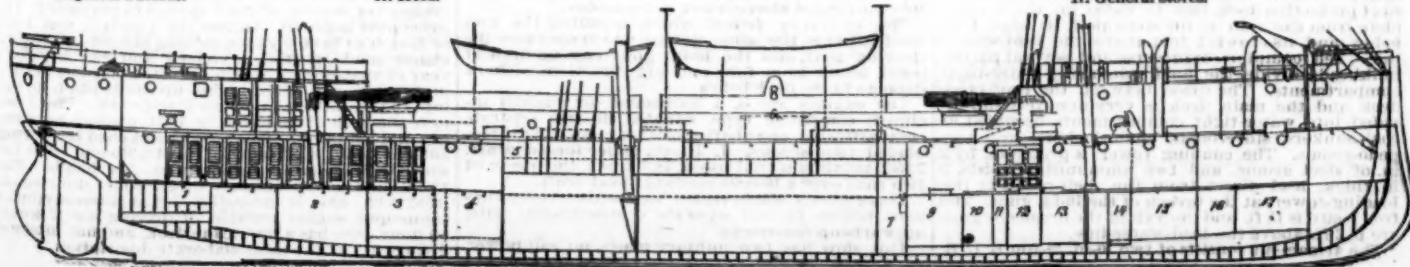
Profile Inboard 870 Ton Composite Gunboat.

1. W. R. stores.
2. Broad room port side.
3. Shell room, port side, magazine opposite.
4. Paymaster stores, port side.
5. Engineer's stores.

6. Platform, portable.
7. Coal.
8. Light box.
9. Magazine.
10. Hold.

11. Water tank.
12. Shell room.
13. Fixed ammunition.
14. Chain Locker.

15. Sail room, port side, paymaster's stores, S. side.
16. Navigator's stores, port side; hospital stores, S. side.
17. General stores.



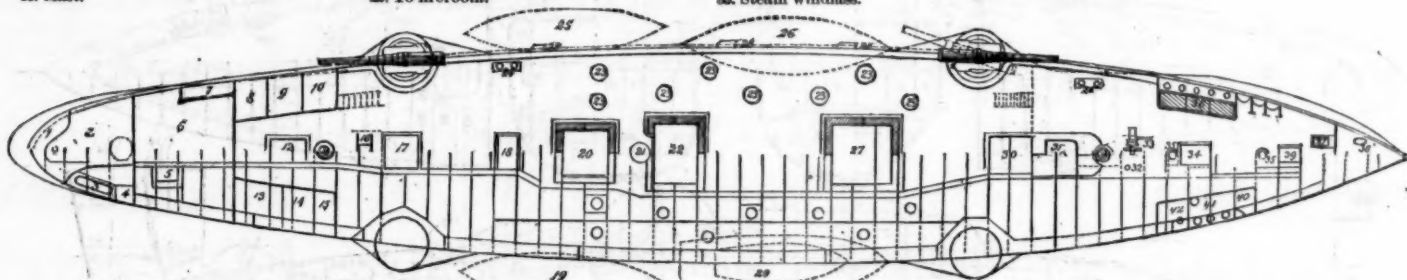
Spar Deck Plan 870 Ton Composite Gunboat.

1. Transom sofa.
2. After cabin.
3. Bath.
4. W. C.
5. To cabin stores.
6. Cabin.
7. Portable sofa.
8. Cabin pantry.
9. Chart room.
10. Paymaster's office.
11. Mast.

12. Wardroom skylight.
13. Captain's stateroom.
14. Captain's office.
15. Armory.
16. Steering wheel.
17. Wardroom companion.
18. Steerage companion.
19. 27-ft. gig whaleboat.
20. Engine hatch.
21. Mast.
22. To fireroom.

23. Coal chute.
24. Bilt.
25. 27-ft. whaleboat.
26. 37mm. rev. cannon, same opposite.
27. Chimney.
28. Freeing ports.
- 29.
30. To berthdeck.
31. Gallery.
32. Chain pipe.
33. Steam windlass.

34. To berthdeck.
35. Vent.
36. W. C. for crew.
37. Nipper.
38. Manager.
39. Scuttle.
40. Officer's urinal.
41. Washroom.
42. W. C.



Eight Hundred and Seventy Ton Gunboat. Dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 175 ft.; beam (extreme), 31 ft.; draft (mean), 11 ft., 10 ins.; displacement, about 870 tons.

I. H. P., 900 natural draft; with forced combustion, 1,350; Speed (estimated), 12 knots; Rig, barkentine; plain sail area, 4,480 sq. ft.; coal capacity, 160 tons; complement of men, 100; number of screws, 1.

Main battery, 4 6-in. guns.
Secondary battery 2 47 mm. high power single shot; 2 37 mm. revolvers; 1 short Gatling.

This vessel will be constructed on the composite system, viz.: frames, beams, stringers, and keelsons of steel, with the outer planking and decks of wood; the planking will be in two thicknesses of 2½ and 3 inches, and coppered.

The engines and boilers are placed beneath a water-tight steel deck 3-8 in. in thickness, its outer edge being 27 in. below the water line, rising to 8 in. above at the centre line amidships. The vessel is divided into numerous water-tight compartments

by steel athwartship and fore and aft bulkheads, thus localizing the damage due to the hull being penetrated by shot or ramming. The main battery will be mounted in sponsons on central pivot carriages, two having a range of from 2 degs. across the bow to 70 degs. abaft the beam, and two having a range of from 2 degs. across the stern to 70 degs. forward the beam. Two guns can be concentrated on an object 400 ft. ahead of the bow, or abaft the stern, sure cylinder of 29 and 52 ins. diameter, respectively, the piston stroke of 30 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 150 per minute.

The engines, like those of the 4,000 cruiser, will be placed in separate water-tight compartments, and will be duplicates. The propellers are to be three-bladed, of about 11½ ft. in diameter, and will be made of Manganese bronze.

The boilers will be four in number, of horizontal, cylindrical, tubular type, containing an aggregate grate area of 240 square feet, arranged fore and aft

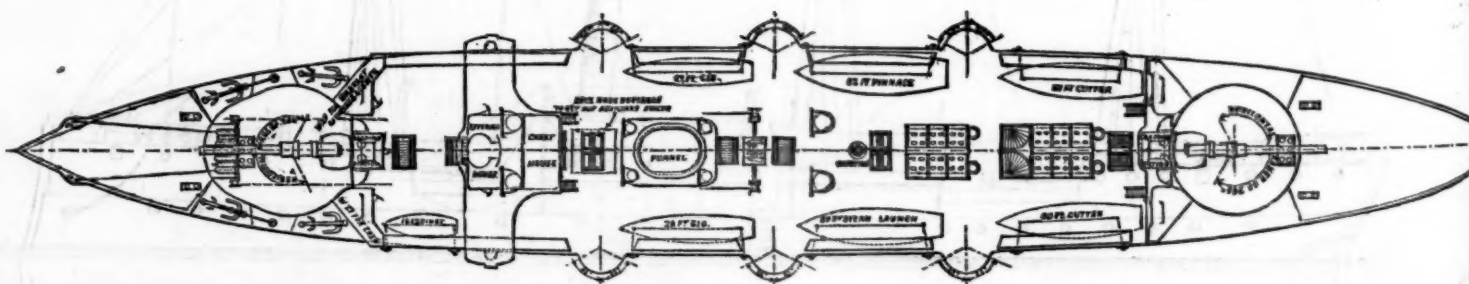
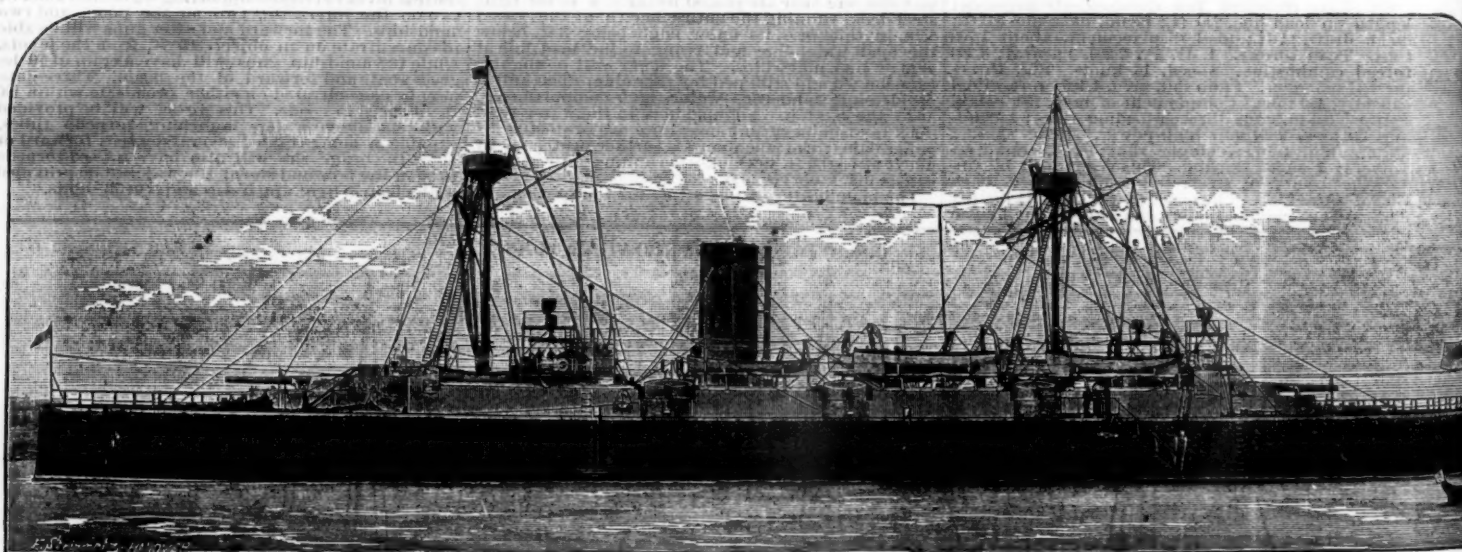
in two water-tight compartments, with a fireroom athwartship, abaft the after boilers and forward of the forward boilers. All the steering engines, windlasses, and capstans and other auxiliary machinery is to be of latest improved pattern.

The machinery of the 870-ton gunboat is designed to have, with its auxiliaries, 1,300 I. H. P. under forced draft.

The engine is to have a high and a low-pressure cylinder of 25 and 46 ins. diameter, respectively, and a stroke of 33 ins., and the number of revolutions to be about 136 per minute. The propeller will have three adjustable blades, with a diameter of 9 ft. 9 ins., and to be capable of adjustment as to pitch.

The boilers are to be two cylindrical boilers, 18 ft. 8 ins. long and 8 ft. 8 ins. diameter, and contain an aggregate of 93 square feet, and a heating surface of about 2,733 square feet. They are to be placed side by side forward of the engine, with an athwartship fireroom 8 ft. 6 ins. wide.

THE JAPANESE IRONCLAD NANIWA, CONSTRUCTED FROM THE DESIGNS OF MR. W. H. WHITE.



3,730-ton Twin Screw Steel Cruiser.—We reproduce here the cut of the Japanese ironclad which represents this vessel. Principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; moulded breadth, 46 ft.; draft, forward, 17 ft. 6 in.; draft, aft, 19 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 3,730 tons.

The hull is constructed of steel throughout, with double bottom under engines and boilers, and a steel protective deck, two to three in. thick, complete from the ram to the stern-post, its edges 4 ft. below, and its crown 1 foot above the load-water-line. Ten complete transverse and several partial bulkheads divide the hold into many water-tight compartments. The space between the protective deck and the main deck is very minutely subdivided into water-tight compartments occupied as coal-bunkers, storerooms, chain-lockers, and torpedo-rooms. The conning tower is protected by 2 in. of steel armor, and two ammunition hoists, 3 in. thick, lead direct from the shell-rooms to the loading-towers at the breech of the 10-in. guns. The free board is 15 ft. and the axis of the broadside guns are 18.2 ft. above the load-water-line.

The armament consists of two 10-in. 28-ton B. L. R.

on central pivots, the hydraulic revolving and loading gear, and the recoil cylinders being protected by 2-in. steel screens and six 6-in. 4-ton B. L. R. on central pivot carriages, and spar-deck sponsons in broadside. The secondary battery includes two 6-pounder R. F., eight 1-in. Nordenfeldt, and four Gardner machine guns.

The torpedo battery consists of four launching tubes mounted above water in broadside.

The hydraulic power which actuates the gun mechanism is the same as that which operates the steering gear, and the 10-in. guns can be fired at point blank in a fore and aft direction without damage to the deck below.

The engines are of a horizontal (or slightly inclined) compound type, situated in two separate compartments, one abaft the other, actuating three-bladed twin-screws. I. H. P., under forced draft, 7,650; maximum trial speed, 18.9 knots, the mean of two runs over a 10-mile course at load draft.

There are six single-ended locomotive three-furnace boilers in two separate compartments with athwartship fire-rooms.

This ship has two military masts, no sail power

except storm sails; her normal coal capacity is 450 tons, but 800 tons can be carried, which increases her draft 1 ft. 6 in.; her endurance at 10 knots is about 8,600 miles, and at 8 knots about 11,000 miles, and her complement is 325 officers and men.

THE Yosemite, John Roach's iron steam yacht, has been purchased by the Canadian Government as a cruiser for the use of the Fisheries Department. The price paid is \$50,000. In 1880 the Yosemite was built at Roach's Chester yards, costing \$140,000. Her purchaser made partial payments and ran her for a year or two, during which he fitted her out luxuriously. On one of his trips up the Hudson he ran into the steamerboat Charlotte Vanderbilt. The Yosemite sliced the Vanderbilt in half, passing between her divided parts. This mishap sickened her owner and the yacht was returned to Mr. Roach. She has since then been an elephant on his hands. The yacht is a screw steamer of 482 tons; dimensions 186x24x12. She is propelled by a three-cylinder compound engine capable of driving her 17 knots an hour. She has a hurricane deck, and her internal fittings are of the most elaborate description.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. H. WILSON, 8th Inf., has recently joined at Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty.

ADJUTANT JAMES FORNANCE, 19th U. S. Inf., has left Santa Fe, N. M., on a month's leave.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., has left Louisville, Ky., for the East, on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. L. FAISON, 1st Inf., has arrived at Fort McDermitt, Nev., for temporary duty.

CAPTAIN J. F. MOUNT, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, early in the week on a short vacation.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD EVERTS, U. S. A., has returned to Arizona from a brief visit to San Francisco.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., who recently left St. Augustine, Fla., is at Eagle's Mere, Sullivan County, Pa.

COLONEL A. G. BRACKETT, 3d U. S. Cav., is at present enjoying a short leave at 603 E. 10th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

CAPTAIN R. A. WILLIAMS, 8th Cavalry, has taken command on promotion of Troop C, at Camp Madox, near Alma, N. M.

LIEUTENANT E. T. BROWN, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., on Saturday last to be absent for three weeks.

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks early in the week, from a short visit to his family at Deer Park, Md.

CAPTAIN D. A. IRWIN, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Irwin, of Zellwood, Fla., were in Philadelphia this week, and will remain East for some time.

LIEUTENANT W. C. RAFFERTY, 1st U. S. Art., on vacation from the College of Dahlgren, Ga., has been visiting friends in New York City.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MITCHELL, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from St. Augustine, is stopping with his family at the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va.

CAPTAIN J. ROCKWELL, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, on route to his new station at Rock Island.

CAPTAIN G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week for Essex, Mass., to inspect Massachusetts militia.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., was in Washington early in the week to confer with Lieutenant-General Sheridan as to the new Artillery School details.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Hurleyville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and thence goes to Staten Island.

COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, U. S. A., returned to Fort McHenry, Md., this week, from La Fayette, Indiana, having completed his inspection of State troops.

COLONEL L. C. HUNT, 14th U. S. Infantry, who is much improved in health, has left California to resume command of his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MACOMB, 4th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Monroe, very soon, to take command of Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Preble, Me.

LIEUTENANTS F. L. DODGE and O. L. Wieting, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a pleasant trip to Newport Barracks, Ky.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., General Gibson's Chief Commissary of Subsistence, has taken temporary charge of the Judge Advocate's office, Dept. of the Columbia.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIFFLE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, son of General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at Fort Verde, Arizona.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., a relative of ex-President Arthur, will shortly locate in Philadelphia for duty at the Clothing Depot there.

MRS. MACKLIN, wife of Lieut. Macklin, 11th Inf., and family, are visiting in Attica, Ind., but expect to return to Leavenworth the latter part of August, when the boys will resume their course in the high school.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has been on special duty at Fort Monroe, Va., since September, 1882, in charge of rifle practice, relinquishes duty there and will join his company at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

CAPTAIN C. H. INGALLS, U. S. A., a nephew of General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Ogden, Utah, since 1883, goes from there to Hot Springs, Ark., to take charge of Quartermaster matters at the Army and Navy Hospital.

A MAN calling himself Capt. Lindley, U. S. A., has been arrested at Champaign, Ill., on suspicion. It is claimed that he has been known as Capt. A. C. White, Prof. Olerick, Prof. H. S. White, and Prof. Lesquereux, and that he has duped and defrauded scientists and others.

A DELHI, N. Y., despatch says: "A lady claiming to be Mrs. Lovantia L. Judson, widow of E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), is to contest his will, which left his property to the wife with whom he lived during the past sixteen years. She says she married Judson thirty-five years ago, and that he deserted her to enter the Army and afterwards refused to live with her."

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, U. S. A., says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, "made the biggest string at all ranges. He wears a sharpshooter's badge, won three successive years at Fort Snelling. He is a man of powerful physique, and when he puts a rifle to his shoulder it is just as firmly fixed as if you braced it against a wall. The colonel will spend the interval until the encampment, Aug. 2, of the 2d Brigade, with his family at Deer Park, Md."

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., left Fort Mackinac, Mich., early this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. S. ROWAN, 15th Infantry, left Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island on Wednesday on a week's leave.

COLONEL CHAS. PAGE, surgeon U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from an extended leave.

LIEUTENANT FRED. MARSH, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends in New York City.

MRS. COLONEL L. L. LANGDON and children are spending the summer at Asheville, among the mountains of North Carolina.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island this week from his six weeks' tour at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y.

CAPTAIN JAMES JACKSON, 1st Cavalry, selected for a tour of recruiting service, will leave Fort Custer with his family for the East early in September.

CAPTAIN JAS. H. LOMB, U. S. A., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at Governor's Island, and has taken up his residence there.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 25d U. S. Infantry, was expected to complete business this week at Cleveland, O., and start to join his company at Fort Porter.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, early in the week, from a visit to New York and Richfield Springs.

CAPTAIN C. C. HOOD, 24th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting service at Philadelphia, has changed the rendezvous from 2,001 Market street to No. 2 North 20th street.

LIEUTENANT W. W. KIMBALL, U. S. A., and several other well-known Americans are spending a portion of the summer at Scheveulinger, near the Hague, on the European continent.

CAPTAIN D. B. WILSON, 25th Infantry, having relinquished the regimental adjutancy on promotion he will be succeeded in that position by Lieutenant George Andrews, of the 25th.

CAPTAIN J. L. CLEM, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort McHenry, Md., which commenced in July, 1882, will take charge of the Q. M. D. at Ogden, Utah, early in September.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th Infantry, has been selected by General Ruger to command the rifle camp at Fort Snelling during the rifle competitions of the Department of Dakota, soon to take place.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, came to New York from Falls Church, Va., early in the week, and left David's Island on Tuesday for St. Paul with a batch of recruits for the 20th U. S. Infantry.

SURGEON PASHMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Fort Leavenworth early in the week, and went on to Philadelphia to visit friends there for a few weeks. His headquarters in Philadelphia are at the Lafayette House.

An infant son of Geronimo died at Fort Marion, Fla., on the morning of July 31. The child was one of the prisoners of Chihuahua's band confined in the fort with his mother. The body was buried by approval of Colonel Langdon, commanding, on the "North Beach," beside the Indian "Jim," who died early in June.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that "an eminent firm of publishers in London are negotiating with Gen. Longstreet and Beauregard for the production of a military history of the American Civil War from the Southern point of view, and on lines not unlike those on which the late Gen. Grant constructed his now completed work."

GEN. AND MRS. VOGDES and Lieut. and Mrs. Chas. Vogdes left last week for Chicago and a month's visit in the West. Mrs. Vogdes will spend August and September at the Peninsular Hotel, Sea Bright, with Mr. and Mrs. Lieut. Sheldon Beard, of New York. After their trip West, Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes will join their daughter at Sea Bright.

A DESPATCH of July 27, from Galveston, Tex., says: With the near approach of the interstate drill and encampment Galveston is taking on new life. Col. M. M. Blunt, 10th U. S. Infantry, who was first solicited to act as commandant of the encampment, having declined, owing to private reasons, Gen. Thomas E. Rose, captain in that regiment, has been selected as commandant, with Lieut. George I. Putnam as adjutant.

"The sudden death of Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, U. S. A.," says the *Pasadena Times*, "was a painful surprise to his friends and a terrible shock to his sister, Mrs. Jerome Baker. The latter was preparing to join her brother at the Presidio, having lost her husband here but a few weeks prior to this second bereavement. The deceased had invested in property here, and was a gentleman very highly regarded by those who had met him."

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of July 31 says:

Capt. Kingman, U. S. Engineers, has just returned from a trip to Fort Robinson and says the country up in Northern Nebraska is looking splendidly. At Fort Robinson everything is quiet. Lieut. Col. Fletcher and Capt. Miller, 2d Infantry, have arrived and taken their houses. Dr. and Mrs. Summers and Miss Summers returned Wednesday from an early summer visit East. Mrs. Grace Chambers is visiting her uncle, Col. Chambers, 17th U. S. Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne.

THE *Mineral Argus*, of July 22, has the following Fort Maginnis items:

Capt. and Mrs. Maize have gone to inspect the National Park. Col. Mason, Department Inspector, is not expected before the middle of August. A lieutenant of the Signal Corps is expected in a few days to inspect the Signal Department of this post. Paymaster Whipple arrived Monday and paid the troops. Miss Mamie Manly left on Tuesday for Lawrence, Kas., where she will resume her studies at the young ladies' seminary. A rumor has been gently wafted through the garrison that one infantry company is to be ordered to Fort Poplar River, leaving Fort Maginnis a four company post.

GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK and bride are traveling in Europe.

CAPTAIN CATLEY, 2d Infantry, and Mrs. Catley, have reached Fort Omaha from the East.

CHAPLAIN M. C. BLAINE, U. S. A., has left Fort Spokane, Washington Ty., on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending the month of August at Asheville, N. C.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCELYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of this year, is visiting at Massena, N. Y.

MAJOR A. B. CAREY, paymaster U. S. A., lately arrived in San Francisco, has left again on a six weeks leave.

COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, 1st Cavalry, was to leave Fort Custer, M. T., this week on a twenty days' leave.

COLONEL GEORGE MITCHELL, captain 2d Artillery, is passing the summer at the Mountain Top Hotel, near Afton, Va.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., returned to West Point, N. Y., this week from Vineyard Haven, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHAS. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, leaves Newark, N. J., this week for Elmira, Chemung County, New York.

CAPTAIN L. H. RUCKER, 9th Cav., was in Cheyenne this week, a witness on the trial of Lieut. J. F. McBlain, of that regiment.

MAJOR J. W. WHAM, paymaster U. S. A., and Capt. W. H. Vinal, 16th U. S. Infantry, were visitors to Washington this week.

GENERAL BENET, Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by Mrs. Benet, will sail for Europe on Saturday, to be gone probably until October.

COLONEL WM. E. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been quite ill with diphtheria at his home in Newport, Ky., is improving.

LIEUTENANT E. D. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks this week on a visit to relatives at Fort Spring, Greenbrier County, W. Va.

COLONEL FLAGLER, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, accompanied by some Iowa friends, has gone to the fishing grounds at Pocasset, Mass., for a few weeks' sport.

MRS. W. B. ELTONHEAD, of Philadelphia, accompanied by her daughter, arrived at Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week, on a visit to her son, Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.

LIEUTENANT WEBSTER, 3d Infantry, expects to leave Fort Omaha next week with his wife, having been detailed for duty at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

THE order detailing Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, to witness the manoeuvres of the French 16th and 18th Corps in September has been revoked at Capt. Nowlan's request.

A FINE obelisk has been erected at Lippelne in commemoration of the act of Lieutenant—now Prince-Chancellor—Bismarck in saving at the risk of his own life of a drowning fellow soldier.

MAJOR WM. F. TUCKER, Paymaster, U. S. Army, has reported for duty as Post Paymaster at Washington in place of Maj. Bates recently relieved. He is quartered for the present with his father-in-law, Gen. Logan.

COLONEL ALEX. CHAMBERS, 17th Infantry, who has assumed command of Fort D. A. Russell, is no stranger to Wyoming and its people, says the *Cheyenne Leader*. "He came here first in 1865 as chief of staff of Gen. Wheaton, and subsequently was stationed at Fort Fetterman. While residing there Col. and Mrs. Chambers adopted the orphan children of the late Major Burke, three little girls, whom they educated and reared to womanhood. Col. Chambers's recollections of his former life in Wyoming are only pleasant ones, and it is hoped that his future intercourse with our people will be as agreeable as the past has been, and that between his command, the officers and men of the 17th Infantry and the citizens of Cheyenne, there may be fostered a mutual desire to promote the interest and pleasure of each other."

THE *San Francisco News Letter* says: "Light Battery K, of the 1st Major Haskin commanding, returned from its march Thursday, quite willing to take up another one in the same direction at the shortest possible notice. The other military gents are also at home again from their several camps, and all are busy preparing for the grand parade of next month, when the streets of Frisco will see such a one as they never saw before. General Sherman has been making the most of his spare time here before the crowd of his old comrades join him, and has been visiting in all directions. He formed one of the party at Monterey last Saturday, and was, as usual, treated to a warm welcome and the inevitable march whose sound must be one most familiar to his ears. He and Miss Sherman go to Portland in August en route home."

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Daingerfield Parker, wife of Major Parker, of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., suffered a severe accident while walking near the Pueblo water works reservoirs, Fort Wingate, N. M. Her dress was accidentally caught in the wire fence which surrounds the reservoirs, and in attempting to free her dress her foot slipped and she fell forward, breaking one of the bones of her ankle, causing a rather serious fracture. Surgeon M. M. Robert set the bones and the lady was taken to the Numa Hotel. With reference to the accident Major Parker writes us as follows: "Post-surgeon at Wingate says bones not broken, but ligaments of (right) leg or ankle are, perhaps quite as serious a matter. Meanwhile, though suffering much pain and discomfort, she is made as comfortable as the attentions of the kind people here and those of equally kind friends of the 9th, who accompanied us, can make her. Her case excited universal sympathy with all, rank and file as well as commissioned officers. A sergeant of the 9th was one of the first to run to her assistance."

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carr, are in Washington.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th Infantry, has returned to St. Louis from sick leave, and is at the Southern Hotel.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRENNAN, 17th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

PAYMASTER W. F. TUCKER, U. S. A., arrived in Washington, August 4, and entered upon the duties of Post Paymaster, August 5.

GENERAL and Mrs. Duncan, with their daughter, Miss Lillie, left Washington this week for the mountains, to be absent August and September.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, is reported to have been robbed of a valuable diamond pin recently, while bathing at Manhattan Beach.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, Chief Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, spent Sunday last in Omaha looking after his two grandchildren of whom he is justly proud.

The engagement is announced of Lt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, and Miss Kimball, daughter of Col. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A. The wedding is to occur in September.

CAPTAIN HOWE, 17th Infantry, accompanied by Mrs. Howe, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ingalls, at Ogden, Utah. Captain and Mrs. Ingalls expect to leave Ogden next week for their new station at the Hot Springs.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., left St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Monday morning, Aug. 2, at the expiration of which he goes to the Department of Missouri. His family went with him. They go first to Philadelphia, thence to spend the summer at Lakeside, Eagle Mere, Sullivan Co., Pa.

MISS ADELE GARESCHE, the youngest daughter of the late General Julius P. Garesche, of the U. S. A., took the white veil in the Monastery of the Visitation, St. Louis, August 2. Her elder sister, Octavie, entered the Carmelite Convent of the same city on the 1st of last October, and on the 15th of last June received the white veil.

The injunction suit of Webster and Co., the publishers of the Personal Memoirs of General Grant, against John Wanamaker, to prevent the latter from disposing of copies of the book, came up in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia on Tuesday. After much discussion by opposing counsel the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

The following officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Col. J. C. Tidball, 1st Art.; Capt. D. A. Irwin, retired; 2d Lieut. Robt. C. Williams, 15th Inf.; Ad. 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Mott, 1st Art.; Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav.; Major G. L. Gillespie, Engrs.; Lt.-Col. W. P. Craighill, Engrs.; Major J. W. Wham, Pay Dept.; Capt. J. C. Clifford, Ord. Dept.

A WASHINGTON correspondent reports that Secretary Endicott has a singular experience for a Cabinet officer. He visited the House to secure action on a resolution for the acceptance of the Grant gifts. He walked all around the chamber without being recognized by a single member, and was just about leaving when Mr. Randall recognized and engaged him in conversation.

The young Duc de Rochefoucauld, who is an officer in the French Army, and has only his pay to support him, is still much attached to a young American lady, who is also in straitened circumstances. He is anxious to marry her, but his mother is opposed to the match. He himself was formerly resigned to what seemed inevitable, and was prepared to marry a fortune. He has remained loyal, nevertheless, and there is a possibility that the young American will become a duchess.

The New York Board of Aldermen, accompanied by Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., went to Rookaway on Wednesday to present to Mrs. Hancock an album containing engrossed resolutions on the death of her husband, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A. A description of the album has already appeared in the JOURNAL. The party on arrival at the Seaside Hotel were received by Mr. Oliver Russell, brother of Mrs. Hancock who was not well enough to undergo the fatigue of the ceremony. Gen. Whipple was requested by Mrs. Hancock to receive the testimonial. There were present Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Bertha Bouvier, Mrs. Hancock's cousins, and the General's grandchildren, Ada Hancock, Myra Hancock and Gwynn Hancock. Addresses were made by President Nooney and Gen. Whipple, who said that Mrs. Hancock had requested him, as a staff officer under Gen. Hancock, to convey to the committee her regret that she was not able to be present. In her behalf he thanked the Aldermen for the expression of their appreciation of the character of her husband, and after the ceremony Mr. Russell entertained the visitors at dinner.

COMMANDER C. F. GOODRICH, U. S. N., was in Newport, R. I., this week.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY and Mrs. Harmony are spending the month of August at Saratoga.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY of the Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. STOCKTON, U. S. N., has taken his family to Wilmington, Del., where they will spend the summer.

PAYMASTER J. P. LOOMIS, U. S. N., registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, and Paymr. I. G. Boggs, U. S. N., at the Albemarle Hotel.

CIVIL ENGINEER F. C. PRINDLE, Commodore P. C. Johnson, Paymaster John R. Carmody, Commander S. H. Baker, Commander F. J. Higginson, and Pay Inspector George Cochran registered at the Navy Department during the week.

LIEUTENANT DOWNS L. WILSON, U. S. Navy, and wife, are at the Rockbridge Baths in Virginia. His health was impaired by too persistent application to duty. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are accompanied by Miss Grace Moffitt, of Georgetown.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROE and wife are at the Bellevue on the New Jersey coast.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mayo are at the Kensington Hotel, Saratoga.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR T. J. TAYLOR, U. S. N., will leave Norfolk next week on a month's leave.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, of the Marine Corps, has gone to Poland Springs on a month's vacation.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. H. STEWART, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia.

PAYMASTER G. E. HENDIE, U. S. N., has joined the receiving ship *Franklin* at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THOS. PERRY, U. S. N., was at the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., this week.

COMMANDER BONAPARTE WYSE, French Navy, was a guest at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., arrived in Washington this week from China, and is at the Riggs House.

MRS. H. W. FITCH, wife of Chief Engineer Fitch, U. S. N., left Philadelphia, Pa., this week for a visit to Ocean Beach, N. J.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., and family, are enjoying themselves for a month in the mountains of Virginia.

MRS. WHITNEY, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been visiting Mrs. Hancock, widow of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, at Far Rockaway, L. I.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., finding the dry air of Saratoga to agree with him, will remain there for some time to come.

CHIEF ENGINEER H. L. SNYDER, U. S. N., was to leave Washington this week for Pottsville, Pa., to enjoy a month's vacation with his family.

COMMANDER J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., who relinquishes duty at the Washington Navy-yard early in September, will then go abroad for a year.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., who has lately been detailed to command the South Atlantic Station, is at the Bellevue, near Seabright, N. J., with his family.

COMMANDER S. H. BAKER, U. S. N., arrived in Washington early in the week from Concordville, Pa., and reported for duty at the Navy Department on Monday.

We are glad to note that Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Thomas, U. S. N., who has been a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., for two months' past, has left the hospital.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. MCCARTNEY, U. S. N., goes to Saratoga on leave of absence from the Washington Navy-yard. He left August 4, and will be joined shortly after that date by Lieut. William M. Irwin, U. S. N.

PAY DIRECTOR T. H. LOOKER says that the statement in a Sunday paper that he and family are to leave Aug. 15 for a month at Atlantic City, is incorrect. He wishes it were true, but it unfortunately isn't.—*Critic*.

P. A. ENGINEER J. C. KAUFER, U. S. N., having been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and granted two months' leave of absence, has joined his wife in the Adirondack region, where they will remain until his health is restored.

LIEUTENANT F. A. WILNER, U. S. N., was July 11, 1886, still on duty on board the U. S. S. *Albatross*, the leave of absence granted him not having been accepted, owing to the Korean Government not being ready to commence the work for which he was engaged.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES E. DE VALIN, U. S. N., has been ordered to relieve Chief Engineer Baker at the Washington Navy Yard, on August 10. Mr. De Valin has invested in some real estate in the district, and intends to cast his lot among the Washingtonians.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES H. BAKER, U. S. N., will be detached from the Washington Navy Yard on the 10th, and has been ordered to assume the duties of Fleet Engineer of the South Atlantic Station. His family will remain in Washington during his absence, having rented a house in Hillyer Place.

COMMANDER JAMES H. SANDS, U. S. N., and family, will soon leave the United States for an extended sojourn abroad, probably Switzerland will be their objective point. Commander Sands has received a year's leave of absence, and has been detached from duty in the Navigation Store at the Navy Yard, Washington, on August 31.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN D. FORD, U. S. Navy, of the Baltimore Manual Training School, is the author of an interesting report which appears in the annual catalogue for 1886. He gives an account of the mechanical facilities of the school, which seem to be extensive, and of the work accomplished during the past year.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER EDWARD O'C. ACKER, U. S. N., recently detached from duty in the draughting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been ordered to duty in the Vanderbilt University, Tenn., graduated from the Naval Academy, June 10, 1879, and received his present commission, June 10, 1881. Mr. Ackers has made special study of chemistry, particularly in its application to metallurgy.

P. A. ENGINEER WM. B. BOGGS, U. S. N., whose recent death at Guayaquil, Ecuador, so shocked his many friends in the Navy, was, it appears, convalescent from the fever that attacked him while en route from Panama, and on the day of his death he took a short walk from the hotel where he was stopping. Through some misadventure or over-exertion he experienced a relapse and died a few hours after the return to his hotel.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR JOSEPH H. WHITTLESEY, U. S. Army, retired, died at Seattle, Wash. Ty., Aug. 2. He was a native of New York, entered the Military Academy in 1840, was graduated in 1844, second of his class, and promoted brevet 2d Lieutenant 2d Dragoons, and in 1845 was promoted 2d Lieutenant 1st Dragoons. He served on frontier duty in Louisiana, Kansas, and Texas during 1845-6 and in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1847 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, Captain in 1854, and Major, 5th Cavalry, November 12, 1861. During the war he served in the command of a regiment in the defence of Washington, the Virginia Peninsula campaign, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. He was captured at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862, and exchanged September 30 of the same year. Afterward he was engaged in recruiting and garrison service, and was retired from active service November 30, 1863, for disability resulting from long and faithful service and from disease and exposure in the line of duty. During 1867 and 1868 he served on a tour of inspection of the educational establishments of the United States, with a view to introducing military instruction into colleges. From 1868 to February, 1870, he served as Professor of Military Science at Cornell University. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his death will be universally regretted.

A DESPATCH from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, referring to the death there July 24, of Lieutenant W. W. Low, 20th U. S. Infantry, reported in last week's JOURNAL, says: "It was very sudden. He was last seen alive about 1 a. m., July 24, and was apparently in usual health. At about 8 a. m. he was found sitting in a chair in his room in the officers' quarters, dead. It is not definitely known to what cause his death is attributed, and opinion is divided between heart disease and an over dose of a poisonous drug taken as a medicine. His father in Chicago was advised by telegraph of the sad fate of his son."

MRS. A. L. HENRY, widow of Major W. S. Henry, 3d U. S. Infantry, died at Bay Shore, July 29, and the funeral services took place at West Point, July 31. Her husband, who died in 1851, was a gallant soldier of the Mexican War. Mrs. Henry was a woman of fine presence, and much admired in early days for her beauty and mental accomplishments. She married Lieut. Henry, of the 3d Infantry, in 1838, and accompanied the regiment in Florida, Texas and New Mexico. An Army lady's residence in those days was a tent, or perchance a log house. In Texas, by an overflow of the river, the command lost everything, and only escaped with their lives. Mrs. Henry, being an invalid, was carried out in a chair by soldiers. The history of the deceased would be that of the social life of the old Army, and would fill pages of narratives. Mrs. Henry was a granddaughter of D. D. Tompkins, Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States, and of Swinton Thompson, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and Secretary of the Navy. She was buried at West Point, where lie her husband, her son-in-law and two daughters, one being the widow of General French, an Army officer.

At a meeting of the members of Battery G, 2d Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His divine providence to remove from our midst our comrade and fellow soldier, N. W. Jackson,

Resolved, That by his sad and untimely death the battery has lost a true and brave soldier, a kind-hearted, generous, and upright man; his relatives a loving son and brother.

Resolved, That we the members of his late battery will ever cherish his memory as one who by his many acts of kindness and honorable character endeared himself to us.

Resolved, That the members of Battery G, 2d Artillery, extend to the W. C. T. U. and I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member, our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their participation in the funeral ceremonies.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

MICHAEL YOUNG, 1st Sergt. Bat. G, 2d Art., President.

WM. M. GIBSON, Pvt. Bat. G, 2d Art., Secretary.

THEODORE R. SITGREAVES, who died at Easton, Pa., July 31, aged 80, was a brother of Col. Lorenzo Sitgreaves, U. S. Army, retired. He was a very charitable man, a liberal contributor to Trinity Episcopal Church, which his father founded, and recently donated to the Children's Aid Society, of Easton, a valuable site of land for a permanent home.

We regret to learn of the death, at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 26, of the infant son of Lieutenant Williston Fish, 4th U. S. Artillery, aged ten months. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was generally attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The services were conducted by Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, 25th Infantry.

A MEMORIAL service for the late Gen. James H. Van Allen was held at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Aug. 6. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends.

MR. PETER R. HAWLEY, a brother of Major William Hawley, U. S. Army, retired, died at San Jose, Cal., July 21.

The Navy Department was informed on Thursday that Lieut. E. P. McClellan shot and killed himself at his father's residence in Darien, Ct., on that morning. He was a native of Maine; entered the Naval Academy Sept. 24, 1863, and was graduated in 1867; promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1870, and Lieutenant March 21, 1871. His last service was on board the *Galena*. He was in his 40th year.

THE ARMY

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

August 2, 1886.

2d Regiment of Infantry—Major Horace Jewett, of the 16th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., Aug. 1, 1886, vice Gibson, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
5th Regiment of Infantry—Lieut. Col. George Gibson, of the 3d Infantry, to be Colonel, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Wilkins, retired from active service.
10th Regiment of Infantry—1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan to be Captain, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Parke, promoted to the 18th Infantry. 2d Lieut. Charles J. T. Clark to be 1st Lieut., Aug. 1, 1886, vice Duggan, promoted.
16th Regiment of Infantry—Captain John B. Parke, of the 10th Infantry, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1886, vice Jewett, promoted to the 3d Infantry.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., Aug. 5, 1886.

Publishes the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes.
Approved July 31, 1886.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 29, 1886.

Publishes the proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated July 26, 1886, directing that the military reservation of Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 9, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 31, 1886.

The annual competitions for places on the teams of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic for this year will take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the month of September.

Post commanders will order the competitors to report to the commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Aug. 28.

Post commanders will report immediately the names of enlisted men selected; also the names of such officers and non-commissioned staff officers of their posts as they can recommend for the purpose under the provisions of par. 562, b and c.

The commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y., will provide for the competitors and the officers and enlisted men on duty in connection with the competitions.

The "distinguished marksmen," not excluded by par. 605, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," who may report in writing to these headquarters that they so desire, will be selected to shoot at the same time and place with competitors. The two competitors or "distinguished marksmen" who make the highest aggregate scores for the four days of the Division competition will be selected as members of the Army team. The third highest score will determine the alternate.

By command of Major General Schofield:

WILLIAM D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 21, 1886.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of Target Practice of Troops serving in the Dept. of Dakota, for June, 1886.

[The record shows that no less than 208 sharpshooters qualified during the month. The 3d Infantry leads the way with 140 sharpshooters.]

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort Randall, Dakota, and Poplar River, Montana, on public business (S. O. 97, July 31, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., Fort McHenry, Md., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 98, July 31, D. Atlantic).

Com. Sergt. James Lehane will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., to relieve Com. Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, who will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Joseph Van Castel, who will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., to relieve Com. Sergeant Wm. Kenkle, who will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. T. Sheehan. Com. Sergeant Sheehan will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. John Buchanan, who will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Com. Sergt. Edward Whiting, who will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Chas. A. Fagan, who will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to relieve Com. Sergt. Chas. Raab. Com. Sergt. Raab will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., to relieve Com. Sergt. Garrett Farley, who will proceed to San Carlos, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Arthur J. Judd, who will proceed to Fort Verde, Ariz. Ty., for duty. Com. Sergeant George M. Berkel will proceed to Fort Bowie, Ariz., to relieve Com. Sergt. Peter Heck, who will proceed Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).
Leave of Capt. Fred F. Whitehead, C. S., extended six months for disability (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Fort Clamath and pay Troop M, 2d Cav. (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia).

Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Fort Coeur d'Alene, will proceed to the vicinity of Klokka Lake, W. T., and pay Troop I, 2d Cav. (S. O. 128, July 23, D. Columbia).

Col. Daniel McClure, A. P. M. G., U. S. Army, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the pay department (S. O. 99, Aug. 2, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect July 28, is granted Major C. I. Willson, Paymr., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 91, July 26, D. Platte).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O. 63, July 26, D. California).

Medical Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Med. Dept. are ordered: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and on his arrival there report by letter to the comdg. gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major M. K. Taylor, Surgeon (S. O. 77, July 24, Dept. Mo.).

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts will accompany Co. F, 1st Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., as medical officer (F. O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.).

In accordance with par. 12, S. O. 168, A. G. O., Maj. Passmore Middleton, Surg., is relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 78, July 26, Dept. Mo.).

Leave until Sept. 10 is granted Major Passmore Middleton, Surg. (S. O. 100, Aug. 3, Div. Atlantic).

A furlough for three months is granted Hospital Steward E. P. Harrison, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 57, July 22, Div. Pacific).

The following changes in the stations of hospital stewards will be made: Hospital Steward Albert C. Beals, from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and report by letter to the comdg. gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Rudolph Werner, from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La. Hospital Steward Wm. Bethon, from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Charles H. Fearn, from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty. Hospital Steward Wm. Book, from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of California for assignment to duty. The following hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report to the comdg. gen. of the department opposite their names for assignment to duty: George Pries, Dept. of the Missouri. George Dieffenbach, Dept. of the Missouri. Charles Gomes, Dept. of Arizona. The following named hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the comdg. gen. of the dept. opposite their names for assignment to duty: Herman Wilkendorf, Dept. of the Platte. Charles Parker, Dept. of the Missouri. The following hospital stewards will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report to the comdg. gen. as set opposite their names for assignment to duty: Wm. Torrens to the comdg. officer Rock Island Arsenal. Thomas J. Burke, Dept. of California. Wm. F. Lambertson, Dept. of the East. Wm. Edwards, Dept. of the East (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to 2d Class Hospital Steward Henry Warner, private, Co. E, 13th Inf., with permission to go to New York City, N. Y., to take effect about Sept. 20 (S. O. 72, July 30, D. D.).

Hospital Steward Chas. F. Materne will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and there await further orders (S. O. 72, July 30, D. D.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Annapolis, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 4, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Smith's Shoals, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 4, C. E.).

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Rockport and Newburyport Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 2, C. E.).

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Beattyville, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 2, C. E.).

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed to Buffalo and Charlotte, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 106, Aug. 2, C. E.).

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Pine River, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 104, July 30, C. E.).

Capt. Wm. T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to Wilson's Point, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 104, July 30, C. E.).

Orl. Sergt. Alexander Jamieson having been retired, the C. O., Fort Canby, will detail a non-commissioned officer to relieve him of his duties at Fort Stevens (S. O. 127, July 21, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Wm. Metcalf, O. D., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on public business connected with the manufacture of powder for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, O. D., will repair to Washington on public business (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Joseph C. Clifford, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Waterbury, Conn., on public business connected with the supply of material for small arm cartridges for the O. D. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

The following changes of stations of officers of the O. D. are ordered to take effect Aug. 28: Major Clifton Comly, from the Military Academy, to the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal. Capt. John A. Kress, from the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, to the command of the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks. Major John B. McGinness, from the command of the St. Louis Powder Depot, to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal. Capt. John G. Butler, from the Rock Island Arsenal, to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. Capt. F. Heath, Nat'l Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy. 1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, from the Military Academy, to duty at West Point Foundry, Cold Spring (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Fort Randall, D. T., will direct Ord. Sergt. E. C. Lickias to report in person, Aug. 21, to the C. O. of the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., as a competitor for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 72, July 30, D. Dak.).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 26, is granted Post Chaplain Malnor C. Blaine, Fort Spokane (S. O. 124, July 17, D. Columbia).

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Wm. T. McAdam, Fort Omaha, Neb., extended fourteen days, is further extended nine days (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte).

Leave for twenty days is granted Post Chaplain George D. Crocker (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James Mitchell, S. C., now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

A despatch from Cottage City, says: Sergt. Gustave Liebmann, of the Signal Service, who is reported to have disappeared, has left the signal office

in a mixed state. It has been known that Liebmann was living a wild life here and was intoxicated most of the time, but, for the sake of his family, it has been kept quiet. He disappeared about the same time with a man calling himself Lieutenant J. Freemont, of New York, who left the Sea View House with a large hotel bill unpaid.

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 31, 1886:

Troop A, 6th Cav., to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Troop I, 6th Cav., to Fort Wingate, N. M.
Co. K, 9th Inf., to Fort Verde, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K. and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Ft. Ellis, Mont. H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 128, July 23, D. Columbia).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F. M., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; L, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. Gerald Russell is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 79, July 28, Dept. M.). The leave granted Col. Albert G. Brackett is extended two months (S. O., July 31, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. T. J. Wint is detailed to take charge of the Dept. of Missouri Rifle Competition for the current year. He will report at these Headquarters on Aug. 10 (S. O. 80, July 30, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., on public business connected with the transfer of his troop (M.) to that post. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. McDonald will return to Fort Bowie (F. O. 73, July 12, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 19, is granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Read (S. O. 78, July 26, Dept. M.).

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Chas. Kennedy, Troop B (S. O. 112, July 28, Div. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, recruiting officer (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

So much of S. O. 163, July 16, as relates to Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. George H. Cameron will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.).

The C. O., Fort Meade, D. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Michael P. Cronin, Troop H (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and F, Ft. Alamosa, Cal.; E, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Louis H. Rucker will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and report as witness in the case of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain (S. O. 93, July 28, D. Platte).

The G. C.-M. at Cheyenne Depot, for the trial of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, is authorized to adjourn its sittings to Cheyenne (S. O. 94, July 29, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., D, E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Whipple Bks., A. T.; and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Capt. T. C. Lebo, with one sergeant and one private Troop K, will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., on public business (F. O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, H, and K, Ft. Fremont, San Francisco, Cal.; B and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

S. O. 141, June 19, granting leave to 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.). A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. M. J. Kane, Bat. F (S. O. 127, July 21, D. Columbia).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Atlanta, Ga.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J and M, Jackson Bks., La.

The leave of Capt. Geo. Mitchell is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.
Hdqs. B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, B. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.
* Light battery.

Leave from Aug. 15 to 31 is granted 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 101, Aug. 4, Div. A.)

Bat. K (Greenough's), Fort Warren, went into camp at Pettick's Island, Boston Harbor, this week, for a short period to practice at skirmish firing. Bat. H (Story's) will succeed it for the same purpose.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.
Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended twenty days (S. O. 97, July 30, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 98, July 31, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for consultation regarding arrangements to be made for the approaching competitions on the Division Rifle Range at that post (S. O. 99, Aug. 2, Div. A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Marcus P. Miller, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 101, Aug. 4, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, Adjt., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 102, Aug. 5, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect after he shall have completed his duties as a member of Board of Officers (S. O. 102, Aug. 5, Div. A.)

During an altercation on board the steamer *Atlantic* on Tuesday Bernard Garvey, a messenger to the Pay Department of Governor's Island, stabbed Private Thos. McCarter, of Bat. H, stationed at Fort Columbus. Garvey was held to answer in \$500 bail, but has since been acquitted.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.
Hdqs. B, E, and F, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.; H, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; L, Ft. Hall, Nev.

The following are appointed recruiting officers at the stations set opposite their names: Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort Halleck; Capt. Matthew Markland, San Diego Barracks; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adjt., Angel Island; 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Benicia Barracks, and 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, Fort McDermitt (S. O. 102, July 23, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.
Hdqs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Philip Reade will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.
Hdqs. A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello and 2d Lieut. William H. Sage will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Col. John D. Wilkins, on Aug. 1, 1886, is announced. Col. Wilkins will repair to his home (S. O. Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Aug. 15 (S. O. 72, July 30, D. Dak.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.
Hdqs. and E, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, E, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Co. K will march from Ash Fork to Fort Verde and take station (S. O. 69, July 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter is relieved from duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Wingate will detail one company of the 9th Infantry, with three officers, to proceed to Cloverdale, N. M., to relieve Co. F, 10th Inf. (S. O. 56, July 20, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. George Palmer, upon completing transfer of public property, will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Fort Wingate, N. M., and join his company (S. O. July 31, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Co. F is relieved from duty at Cloverdale, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and take station (S. O. 56, July 29, D. N. M.)

Private P. Dougherty, Co. D, has qualified as sharpshooter.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.
Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Yates, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heiland will report in person, not later than Aug. 9, to the Inspector of Rifle Practice for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 70, July 23, D. Dak.)

Co. G, upon the arrival of Co. K, 13th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and take station (S. J. 116, Aug. 3, Div. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. George K. Sanderson is further extended two months (S. O. July 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A, B, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Santa Fe, and will transfer all property pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. to Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 57, July 30, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.
Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. William A. Kimball is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Spokane Falls, W. T., and will re-

port for duty with his company at Seattle (S. O. 126, July 23, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fomblina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Aug. 1 (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

The furlough for four months granted 1st Sergt. William Baseley, Co. G, is extended seven days (S. O. 112, July 28, Div. M.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. James M. Taylor, Co. A (S. O. 115, Aug. 2, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.
Hdqs. A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridge, Wyo.

1st Lieut. James Brennan is detailed for duty on Gen. Rec. Service at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 92, July 27, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.
Hdqs. A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. O. B. Warwick, Fort Riley, is extended ten days (S. O. 77, July 24, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Mazinza, M. T.

2d Lieut. John F. Morrison will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH INFANTRY,
FORT ASSINIBOINE, M. T., July 20, 1886.

Orders No. 32.
The Commanding Officer is called upon to announce the death of 1st Lieut. William H. Low, of the regiment, which occurred at this post on the morning of the 24th instant.

After a partial classical course at Williams College, he entered the Military Academy from which he was graduated in 1874, and joined the regiment in October of that year. During almost fourteen years of nearly continuous service therein he had by his soldierly bearing and qualities, by his keen intellect, continuously manifesting itself in kindly pleasantness or sparkling wit, by his generous impulses, courteous demeanor and thorough good nature, endeared himself to his comrades in an unusual degree. Faithful, just and kind to those under his command, obedient to, and supporting those placed in authority over him with cheerful alacrity, he was respected and esteemed by all associated with him in military duty.

Lieut. Low was a student of military science, and also of general history and English literature. He possessed an active nervous temperament and sought opportunities in which to display more fully his mental capacities. He was selected to organize and command a light battery of artillery in the Sioux campaign of 1876, which he did with great credit. He volunteered for and entered upon Arctic service, which, unfortunately for him, was brought to a close on the Greenland coast on account of the unseaworthiness of the *Gulnare*. Had a broader field of duty been open to him he would probably have achieved distinction.

The regimental colors will be appropriately draped for thirty days, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of Colonel E. S. Otis:
JOHN B. RODMAN, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 20th Inf.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and J, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene on public business (S. O. 126, July 20, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George B. Davis is extended one month (S. O. July 31, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas B. Bliss.
Hdqs. D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, now at Fort Leavenworth on leave, is placed on duty at Dept. Hdqs. in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 79, July 28, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Brereton, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 115, Aug. 2, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Bell, Co. K (S. O. 113, July 30, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Gaines Lawson will establish and command the Dept. Rifle Camp at Fort Snelling (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed will report, Aug. 19, for duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition (S. O. 71, July 26, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Henry S. T. Harris, of Virginia, January 5, 1886, vice Maddox, deceased.

Leonard Wood, of Massachusetts, January 5, 1886, vice Bartholf, promoted.

William B. Banister, of Alabama, January 25, 1886, vice Kimball, promoted.

Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, May 5, 1886, vice Wilson, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain John H. Bartholf, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, January 4, 1886, vice Goddard, deceased.

Captain James P. Kimball, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, January 24, 1886, vice Heger, promoted.

1st Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, to be Captain, November 26, 1884, vice Monahan, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Charles F. Hargous, 5th Infantry, to be Captain, May 12, 1886, vice McDonald, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Charles A. Churchill, 5th Infantry,

to be 1st Lieutenant, May 12, 1886, vice Hargous, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surgeon, July 26, 1886 (act June 30, 1882).

1st Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, July 26, 1886 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CANCELLED.

The promotion of 1st Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever 3d Cavalry, made November 20, 1885 (during the recess, to be Captain, to rank from March 4, 1885, July 2, 1886).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Carlos, A. T., July 15. Detail: Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson, J. B. McDonald, and J. B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., and Capt. R. G. Smith, 10th Cav., J.-A. (F. O. 71, July 8, D. Ariz.)
At Fort Bayard, N. M., July 31. Detail: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surg.; Capt. Daniel Madden and E. C. Tupper, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. T. Toney, 6th Cav., and Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, G. H. Sands, and J. A. Cole, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Biddle, Jr., 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William Baird, Adjt. 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 69, July 22, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. William H. Clapp, 10th Inf.; Capt. John C. Thompson and Edgar Z. Steever, and 1st Lieut. George E. Hunter, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman and John W. Heard, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 94, July 27, D. Tex.)

The G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T., is authorized to sit without regard to hours (F. O. 72, July 10, D. Ariz.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 4. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. William M. Van Horne, Thomas G. Troxel, Lyster M. O'Brien, Frank D. Garretty, Thomas Sharp, and William P. Rogers, 1st Lieuts. George H. Beach, Edward Chynoweth, and Edgar W. Howe, 2d Lieuts. Edward I. Grumley, Edgar S. Walker, and Charles H. Muir, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 23, D. Platte.)

At Fort Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 4. Detail: Capt. Henry R. Freeman and Constant Williams, 7th Inf.; Capt. Louis Brechman, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, and George S. Young, 3d Lieuts. Daniel L. Howell, J. Epy McCoy, and John L. Barbour, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, Adjt. 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 23, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bridge, Wyo., Aug. 7. Detail: Capt. Thaddeus S. Kirland, 7th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crumpton, Med. Dept.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley and Edward B. Rheem, and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 91, July 23, D. Platte.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 29. Detail: Major Edward Collins and Capt. William M. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Fore, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon and George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 63, July 23, D. Cal.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at San Antonio, Tex., July 29, to report upon the plumbing placed in the new administration building under contract. Detail: Major S. S. Sumner and 1st Lieuts. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., and J. B. Hickey, Adjts., 8th Cav. (S. O. 85, July 23, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 22, to examine into the necessity of erecting a new hospital at that post. Detail: Major Henry H. Tilton, Surg., and Capt. John M. Dickson and John J. Cochran, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. 61, July 21, D. Cal.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Jacob Schwartz, July 20, 1886 (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The *El Paso Times* says: Captain J. G. Ballance, Judge Advocate, is at Fort Bliss to perfect the titles to the Fort. Captain Ballance says that \$5,000 for water works are now ready to be paid upon rectification of title, and that this small sum is but a fraction of the amount to be used in making Fort Bliss an important and large post.

The *El Paso Times* referring to the Mexican imbroglio says: "In striking contrast also to the interest taken in this international question by the citizens of El Paso is the supremely calm indifference of majestic old Uncle Sam, who is drowsing at Fort Bliss, within a few hundred yards of the hostile hills of Mexico. To look at Fort Bliss, nobody would imagine that within one mile of it a hostile city was bristling with armed men, breathing fiery vengeance against the hated Americans."

In submitting to Congress the bill for the construction of a military post near Denver, Colorado, Secretary of War Endicott said: "Denver should be one of the points at which one of the permanent military posts of the country should be located, and with that view I do not think there would be any objection to making an appropriation now for the purpose. If such an appropriation is made, and a military post near Denver established, the following smaller posts could be disposed of; as no longer needed for military purposes, viz: Forts Lyon, Col.; Union, N. M.; Fred Steele, Wyo.; and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col." Lieutenant-General Sheridan said: "Denver is inexpensive compared with other posts, and the troops at Forts Lyon and Union could be advantageously quartered there at a much less expense to the Government. These posts have outlived the wants of the country surrounding them and there is no necessity for keeping them up except to furnish shelter for the troops. If a post be established at Denver it would be beatified with much less expense to the Government than the maintenance of the troops at Forts Lyon and Union."

Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The *Alta* says: "General Miles has positively forbidden anyone giving the press information of his movements or intentions, giving as a reason that, although the Indian cannot enjoy his hot rolls, coffee and morning paper as his white brothers do, yet he is as fully informed of what is going on through the medium of the press as though he was a college graduate and had the paper left at his lodge every morning. But a matter that is known to every one—Indians and white men—is that General Miles is massing troops in the country over which he is called

upon to operate, and by the time that the winter sets in he will be ready to make a movement which he hopes will be a final one."

A despatch of July 30, from Tombstone, says: "At noon, Sunday, Mr. Rector, when approaching Doyle's ranch, was fired on by a band of Apaches. Rector returned the fire, cut loose his team and made for camp with all possible speed and was followed by one Indian a short distance. On receipt of the news a party of eight citizens and some soldiers from Captain Guthrie's command started after the Indians, and on reaching Doyle's ranch found the house and Rector's wagon and contents burned and the well filled with brush and trash. The Indians were seen returning south to Old Mexico. They probably saw the troops and turned back. Four detachments are scouting in that neighborhood, so the chances of Indians getting north over that trail are very slim. General Miles' prompt action and wise disposition of the troops in this instance shows the difficulties the Indians are experiencing and accounts for the fact that all their recent devilry has been confined within a limited scope of country, and gives color to the belief that they are worn out and anxious to come in upon some terms."

A despatch of Aug. 3 from Tombstone says: "A late report from Sonora through Army sources is that Geronimo, with about 20 bucks has moved over into the State of Chihuahua, and the remainder of the renegades are making their way back to the reservation. One of Gen. Miles' lieutenants went down to Peria Reservation yesterday to enlist a company of Papago scouts to operate against the hostiles. A Papago chief says his tribe will send out a company, provided Gen. Miles will let them be independent of the Army, and make their campaign in accordance with their own system of warfare and under their own leaders."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

It has been decided, says the *Pioneer Press*, to send Lieuts. Partello and Sage, of the 5th, and Sergeants Otton and King, of the 20th Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth to represent the department as distinguished marksmen in the contest for places on the Army team, which will take place at that station in October next.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A roster of troops was received this week, and like its predecessors is a compendium of useful information concerning Gen. Gibbon's command.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Maj. Gen. Schofield has ordered that until further orders, the following amounts will be allowed, monthly, to garrisoned posts for payment of extra-duty pay, from the appropriation for "Incidental Expenses," to Q. M. Dept.: One company posts, \$40 per month; two company posts, \$50; three company posts, \$60; four company posts, \$83; five company posts, \$85; six company posts, \$90.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL DETAIL.

The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery to and from the instruction batteries stationed at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, are ordered to take effect Sept. 1, 1886:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, from Bat. B to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, from Bat. G to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, from Bat. A to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, from Bat. G to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, from Bat. A to Bat. G, vice 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, from Bat. G to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., from Bat. M to Bat. G.

2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., from Bat. L to Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, from Bat. K to Bat. L; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, from Bat. I to Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, from Bat. K to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Bat. I to Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, from Bat. K to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, from Bat. D to Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, from Bat. K to Bat. D.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, from Bat. B to Bat. M, vice 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, from Bat. M to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, from Bat. G to Bat. M, vice 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, from Bat. M to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, from Bat. H to Bat. M, vice 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Bat. M to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, from Bat. K to Bat. M, vice 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, from Bat. M to Bat. K.

4th Artillery.—2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, from Bat. C to Bat. I, vice 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, from Bat. I to Bat. C; 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, from Bat. G to Bat. I, vice 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, from Bat. I to Bat. G.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. John McClellan, from Bat. K to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, from Bat. G to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, from Bat. C to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, from Bat. G to Bat. C; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, from Bat. E to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, from Bat. K to Bat. G, vice 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, from Bat. G to Bat. K.

The officers, except 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art., will report for duty at Fort Monroe Sept. 1, and those transferred, except such as may hereafter be transferred to light batteries, will join their new batteries within 30 days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course. Lieut. Hubbell will report for duty at Fort Monroe as soon as practicable after Sept. 13. The officers relieved from duty at the Artillery School who may be transferred to light batteries will, for the convenience of the Government, delay reporting at their new stations until Oct. 1, the date upon which they will be required to join the light batteries to which they may be transferred. The following officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join their proper stations within 30 days: 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav. 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, to take effect Sept. 1, and will delay reporting at his proper station until Oct. 1, to await a transfer to a light battery to take effect on that date. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 2.)

In S. O. 23, Gen. Tidball directs that during the temporary absence of Maj. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Artillery, Capt. Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Artillery, will take charge of the Photograph Studio.

In G. O. 24, Gen. Tidball prescribes the military exercises for August to be superintended by Maj. R. T. Frank, 1st Artillery.

In G. O. 25, the hours in August for sounding daily Trumpet Signals are announced.

LIGHT BATTERY DETAILS.

The following transfers of lieutenants of Artillery for the course of instruction indicated in par. 475 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 86, August 4, 1884, are announced, to take effect Oct. 1:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, from Bat. B to Light Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, from Bat. D to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Nichols, from Light Bat. K to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, from Bat. B to Light Bat. E, vice 1st Lieut. John V. White, from Light Bat. E to Bat. B; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Hunter, from Bat. A to Light Bat. E, vice 2d Lieut. James E. Rundle, from Light Bat. E to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., from Bat. D to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, from Light Bat. K to Bat. D.

Second Artillery.—1st Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, from Bat. L to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, from Light Bat. A to L; 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Barney, from Bat. I to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, from Light Bat. F to Bat. I.

Third Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, from Bat. K to Light Bat. C, vice 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, from Light Bat. C to Bat. K; 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Bennett, from Bat. H to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, from Light Bat. C to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar, from Bat. K to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, from Light Bat. F to Bat. K.

Fifth Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, vice 1st Lieut. Wm. R. Hamilton, from Light Bat. D to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, from Bat. H to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski, from Light Bat. F to Bat. H; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, from Bat. K to Light Bat. F; 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, from Bat. C to Light Bat. D, vice 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Light Bat. D to Bat. C. The officers of the new detail, except 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., will report for duty with the light batteries to which they are transferred Oct. 1, 1886, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective batteries. Lt. Lemly will join the light battery at the expiration of his present leave.

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will delay reporting at his station until the time specified in this order. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

GENERAL MCCOOK has issued a post order calling attention of officers to paragraph 813, infantry tactics, and saying: "A listless and half avoided performance of the duty required by this paragraph is reprehensibly common and calls for correction. At all roll calls officers superintending must be present at the formation of their troop or company. At dress parade the guard and prisoners will be brought to a parade rest, and so remain until gun-fire. Instructions heretofore issued from this office which in any way conflict with Army Regulations 809 are hereby cancelled and set aside. Officers of the day will release prisoners at guardmounting against whose name no 'charges' appear. The word 'charges' entered against the name of a prisoner by his troop or company commander will, however, be sufficient to hold him in the guardhouse during the pleasure of such officer, provided reasonable diligence is shown in submitting written charges, or the prisoner is not kept confined without trial beyond eight days. Prisoners so held may be released by the officer of the day upon request of his company or troop commander at any time. The object of this order is to enable officers in immediate command of men to use the guardhouse as a means of enforcing discipline by a few days needed restraint in cases not serious enough to call for the formal action of a Court-martial."

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The programme for the Department of Dakota rifle competitions of 1886 is out, and is as follows: The competitors will report at Fort Snelling Aug. 21, and will begin preliminary practice on the 23d. The practice will continue three days. On the 4th day there will be bull's eye shooting. The competition proper will commence on the fifth day and will continue four days, the fifth and seventh being given up to firing at known distances. On the sixth and eighth days skirmish firing will take place. The regimental team match and the skirmishers match between teams of the several regiments will be the features of the ninth day, and on the tenth and last day the short range match, open to any member of the Regular Army, will be shot. Among the prizes offered the contestants is a gold badge given by Victor Robertson of Fort Snelling to the rifeman making the highest aggregate score in the three days' preliminary practice. There is also the department gold medal, to be given the competitor who makes the best score during the entire four days' competition, and a silver medal to be bestowed upon the man making the best score in the two days' competitive skirmish firing. Besides these there will be money prizes for bull's eye shooting and for the twelve leading scores made in the long range match. The competition will be under the personal supervision of Lieut. Robert F. Bates, the department inspector of rifle practice. The number of contestants will be about one hundred, who will be placed in camp under the command of Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf. The range officer will be Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., who had charge of the marking during the last competition. Besides these officers the following have been ordered to report to Lieut. Bates for duty: Lieuts. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav.; Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf.; George H. Cameron, 7th Cav.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and William H. Sage, 5th Inf.

The following named officers are detailed for duty

in connection with the approaching Department of the Missouri rifle contest, and will report on Aug. 19 to 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice at these headquarters: For Range Officers—2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf. For Adjutant, Commissary and Quartermaster—2d Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf. For Statistical and Financial Officer—1st Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav. The following named officers, competitors for places on the department rifle team, will repair to Fort Leavenworth from their respective stations and report on Aug. 19 to 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., inspector of rifle practice at these headquarters: 1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav.; A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., and John Little, 24th Inf. (S. O. 86, July 30, D. Mo.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

AUGUST 4, 1886.

THE many friends of Col. Thomas B. Arden, who lives at Garrison's, will be pained to learn of the death of his wife, which occurred at the Colonel's residence about ten days ago.

Lieuts. Murray and Wyatt have made their P. P. C. calls and left the post en route to their new stations. Professor Curtis is packing his valuables and expects to leave about the middle of August. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison will soon start for Berkeley, Cal., where Lieut. H. will serve a tour of college duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodgers have returned from a short visit to the sea shore. Prof. Mercor, with his family, left on Monday for a few weeks' sojourn at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

The summer hops of the cadets have been well attended, especially those on Monday and Thursday evenings. The ladies at Craunston's do not come up on Saturday, because they have a hop there on that evening.

The September candidates are to report Aug. 27 instead of the 28th, as heretofore. The last hop of the season is to be given the same evening.

Captain Davidson, of the Royal Engineers, spent a day here last week. Other visitors were Lieut. Dougherty, 11th Infantry; Major and Mrs. Hains, of the Engineers; General and Mrs. Perry.

General Jackson, accompanied by General Porter, Adjutant-General of New York, General Varian, and several other officers, rode up on horseback from the State Camp at Peekskill on Tuesday.

Prof. H. D. Todd, of the Naval Academy, is a guest at the Highland House at Garrison's. He has his son with him, who is one of the candidates for September.

Mrs. Lieut. Brant, with her son, is a guest at the West Point Hotel.

Captain Williams, our new disbursing officer, has taken Captain Sharp's office, the latter having found "desk room" in Major Spurgin's office.

By direction of the Secretary of War "the Elements of Analytical Mechanics, prepared by Professor Peter S. Michie, U. S. Military Academy, will be substituted for 'Parts I. and IV. of Bartlett's Mechanics,' as a text-book in the U. S. Military Academy," at the beginning of the next academic year.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy have been nominated: James J. Hornbrook, Evansville, Ind.; LeRoy Gregory, Hartford, Ky.; Wm. John Henderson, Junction City, Kas.; James Laflitte, New Orleans, La.; Wm. P. Johnson, Louisa, Ky.

THE UNCOMPAGHRE, COL.

THE *Kansas Times* has the following notes: Col. Brady has had the chimneys on all the houses painted red.... Lieut. V. E. Stottler returned home Thursday from an extended Eastern trip and has succeeded Lieut. Stiles as post quartermaster.... The Uncompahgre Social Club will give its first hop of the season in the post library.... A base ball club has been organized here to be called the Brady Base Ball Club.... Privates Weimer and Garrard, of Co. G, 10th Infantry, having gotten the highest percentage as sharpshooters, will leave for Fort Leavenworth the 1st of August to compete for the Department medal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

JULY 29, 1886.

I HAVE just returned from a few weeks' leave and a visit to Minnesota, which at any time would be enjoyable, but especially so after a stay of two years at this isolated frontier post.

Minneapolis is my home, and it is with pride I look upon the wonderful improvements even in two years. It is now pronounced by many one of the finest cities in the Union. It was my privilege and great pleasure to spend a week at the Chataqua Assembly at Maplewood Park, on the banks of the beautiful "Clear Lake," near Waseca, Minn. Talented men were there from different parts of the country. Among them Major-General O. O. Howard, who delivered a very interesting lecture before the Assembly. He was also the orator of the day at the celebration of the Fourth of July, on which occasion it was the privilege of the writer to act as Chaplain of the day. The General's oration was very interesting to all and especially to old soldiers. Many comrades were seen in the audience, with their badges in sight. The celebration was observed on Saturday. The General also delivered a Christian address on Sabbath to a large audience, in which he related his own personal religious experience which was listened to with intense interest. All were delighted with the General's visit and earnestly wished that he might come again. It was also my privilege to attend the National Conference of Charities, held in St. Paul, and to listen to an address by distinguished parties, among them ex-President R. B. Hayes. I returned to my post of duty refreshed and better prepared to endure the isolation of another year to which we are subject on this far off frontier.

The heat at this post this summer has been almost intolerable, running as high as 95 in the shade, and some days much higher, with hot nights, something unusual for this country. It is much cooler now, for which we are all very thankful.

J. H. MACOMBER, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

THE May H. Stacey Post, G. A. R., of Oswego, petitioned Congress to give Mrs. M. H. Stacey a \$50 pension, but it was so late in the session that nothing could be done until the next session. Mrs. Col. Stacey is the guest of Baroness Layerfelt at the "West End," Long Branch.

RIFLE MATCH AT FORT MONROE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEND you the score of a rifle match shot between Batteries M, of the 3d, and I, of the 4th Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., on July 19 and 18, pursuant to a challenge from Battery M.

| | 300 | 300 | 600 | Grand |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Yards. | Yards. | Yards. | Total. |
| 3d Artillery Team. | 18, 15-33 | 15, 19-34 | 14, 17-31 | 98 |
| Capt. Kobbé. | 22, 19-41 | 22, 23-45 | 23, 23-46 | 132 |
| 1st Sergt. Wolf. | 17, 17-34 | 17, 17-34 | 19, 15-34 | 102 |
| Sergt. O'Neil. | 16, 14-30 | 17, 19-36 | 2, 0-2 | 58 |
| Corpl. Chalk. | 17, 19-36 | 23, 19-42 | 15, 23-37 | 115 |
| Pvt. Ratcliff. | 14, 18-32 | 15, 23-38 | 14, 13-27 | 97 |
| Pvt. Harrington. | 16, 12-33 | 15, 23-38 | 15, 23-38 | 92 |
| Pvt. Kemp. | 19, 17-36 | 18, 19-37 | 15, 15-30 | 103 |
| Pvt. Martin. | 18, 13-30 | 15, 11-26 | 10, 13-23 | 88 |
| Pvt. Grassing. | 14, 12-26 | 11, 10-27 | 4, 0-13 | 86 |
| Total. | 335 | 341 | 295 | 971 |

| | 300 | 300 | 600 | Grand |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Yards. | Yards. | Yards. | Total. |
| 4th Artillery Team. | 22, 22-44 | 19, 20-39 | 15, 19-34 | 117 |
| Lt. M. Macomb. | 17, 17-37 | 17, 22-39 | 9, 12-18 | 94 |
| 1st Sergt. Heller. | 19, 20-39 | 18, 22-39 | 17, 22-39 | 116 |
| Sergt. Massey. | 17, 15-33 | 19, 20-39 | 14, 19-31 | 105 |
| Sergt. West. | 12, 18-30 | 21, 20-41 | 14, 22-36 | 107 |
| Sergt. Williams. | 18, 20-38 | 15, 20-35 | 13, 10-23 | 96 |
| Corpl. Beale. | 19, 20-39 | 22, 20-42 | 21, 21-42 | 123 |
| Pvt. Kaiser. | 18, 21-39 | 18, 20-38 | 14, 17-31 | 108 |
| Pvt. Kittling. | 18, 15-33 | 15, 19-33 | 17, 18-35 | 111 |
| Pvt. McColey. | 19, 17-36 | 21, 21-42 | 13, 19-32 | 110 |
| Total. | 338 | 336 | 323 | 1,007 |

Analysis.—Batt. I, 4th Art., 200 yds., average, 73.6 per cent.; 300 yds., average, 77.3 per cent.; 600 yds., average, 64.6 per cent.; total, 71.8 per cent.; highest aggregate score, 82 per cent.; lowest aggregate score, 62.6 per cent.
Batt. M, 3d Art., 200 yds., average, 67 per cent.; 300 yds., average, 68.2 per cent.; 600 yds., average, 53 per cent.; total, 62.7 per cent.; highest aggregate score, 86 per cent.; lowest aggregate score, 33.6 per cent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

JULY 27, 1886.

AFTER seven days' tiresome journey, the staff, band and Co. D, of the 17th Infantry, arrived here July 25. Co. H and B continued their journey, the first to Fort Bridger and the second to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. The three companies named were stationed together for a considerable time at headquarters, and you can imagine how painful the parting was. Cos. F, C and K arrived two days before us, and Cos. E, G, A and I on the night of the 21st. There is not much to report as to the incidents of our journey. We boarded the steamboat *General Terry* at Fort Yates on the 18th instant at 9 o'clock A. M. The strand was thickly covered by ladies and gentlemen, and by a multitude of bucks, squaws and youngster Indians. Soon the band struck in: three loud cheers from aloft and ashore, and the boat commenced its journey on the yellow floods of the Missouri. Next day we had a short stoppage at Fort Bennett, where the crew took in some ice. On the 19th, 8 o'clock P. M., the boat stopped at Fort Randall. We were very pleasantly surprised at the sight of such a beautiful place. Many officers and ladies came aboard to greet us, and almost all the garrison came to the banks to receive us with loud cheers, which were cordially returned. Just took us five days and a few hours from Fort Yates to Omaha, where we boarded the train—after off and on loading our 40-ton baggage. At Fort Sidney the band of the 21st Infantry greeted us, etc.

We arrived at last at our destination without accident. The troops that followed us lost a man by falling overboard and drowning—a member of Co. E.

We have here six splendid brick and two frame company quarters, each supplied with bath-room, wash-house, shops, library room, etc., and with all modern necessities. The change is a very pleasant one.

The Post Chaplain, Rev. J. Brady, preached here last Sunday a very acceptable sermon, and Mrs. O'Brien, the wife of Captain L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., played the organ and led the chorus with her rich melodious voice.

The regimental band draws very many citizens from Cheyenne, appearing in choice rigs, on horseback or on *pedes apostolorum*.

The troops are in nearly as good order as at the old home already.

We had yesterday the first drill here, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 9th Infantry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JULY 29, 1886.

EVERYTHING dull here except official business, and we are still pegging away closing up for the last fiscal year and getting things into working order for the present year. The several changes made by law required many rearrangements, but things are about adjusted. It is hot as Hades here. Monday night at 11 the thermometer on the Hill (the coolest place in the city) showed 96 deg. The very oldest inhabitant says he never experienced the like in the past and hopes not to in the future. Gen. Stanley and staff, Light Battery F, 3d Artillery, and Cos. G and K, 16th Infantry, leave here Aug. 2 for Galveston to participate in the inter-State drill. The 8th Cavalry Band goes with them, and a grand time is expected.

The remains of the late Col. M. L. Courtney, captain 25th Infantry, who died here recently, were interred at Galesburg, Ill. Mrs. Courtney and her children are, I believe, so reside at Dexter, Iowa. Col. Courtney was a graduate of the Columbian College Law School at Washington, D. C., and a member of the bar of the District of Columbia.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST OF 60°, CHEROKEE NATION.

OUR affairs here are in better shape than they have been since Kansas was settled on our border. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th U. S. Cav., charged with protecting the strip, has 60 officers and men who are in constant service since April—clearing our land of intruders and unlicensed stock, timber and hay-thieves—has done more for the country here than all the officers we ever had and is fully entitled to the kindest regards of every Cherokee, who may well be proud of his defence of our rights as a dependent nation.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a private of Co. H, 13th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for the reviling of a superior authority, Gen. J. H. Potter, says: "On account of the unjust and cruel treatment of this man, by the then 1st sergeant of his company, as shown by the evidence, and the recommendation for clemency on the part of eight members of the court and its judge advocate, the department commander remits the sentence."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

QUERY.

WHY has "The Naval History of the Civil War," by Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy—Sherman Publishing Co., New York—for which subscriptions were solicited, to be ready for delivery in May, 1886) been delayed? W. A. C.

We believe the delay is due to enlargement of the work, which is now announced to be ready by August 15.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portland, Me.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Portland, Me.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Portland, Me.

No official information has yet been received at the Navy Department regarding the reported accident to the *Tennessee* at Portland last week. A private letter was received by one of the officials on Thursday from one of her officers which stated that the report had been greatly exaggerated. During torpedo exercises a torpedo boat came near the *Tennessee*, and a small exercise torpedo was exploded, which blew up the netting which had been extended around the *Tennessee*. Nobody was hurt and the vessel would not have been damaged had the torpedo exploded directly under her.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Portland, Me.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Acting Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will shortly command this station.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 11. She will shortly be ordered to join the South Atlantic Station.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. (Will be relieved by Capt. S. L. Breese.) Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, June 23, 1886, for St. Helena.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Bahia, July 31.

European Station—Rear-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived in Phaleron Bay, Greece, July 13. Would remain at Piræus until July 20, and then proceed to Leghorn, touching at Zante and Messina en route.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Arrived in Phaleron Bay, Greece, July 13. Will remain there until about Aug. 1, and will then proceed to the Syrian Coast, thence to Salonica and Constantinople. Will go to Smyrna early in October and thence to Genoa.

A telegram was sent to Rear Admiral Franklin, commanding the European Station, on Thursday, from the Navy Department, directing him to send the *Kearsarge* home as soon as practicable. Many of her officers and men have served their required time, and as the boilers of the vessel are pretty well used up, it was deemed advisable to bring her home with the sick and disabled, as well as those whose time has expired. It is probable that she will be kept in commission, and assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Southampton, England, Aug. 3, 1886. Will leave the English channel by the middle of August or September for Genoa, touching on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles. Will be sent to the East for the winter, if no other vessel joins the squadron.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. F. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Callao, Peru, June 20, for Coquimbo.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao June 30.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At New York. Will make a voyage around the world to visit unfrequented ports. Is expected to sail in a day or so for the Pacific Station, having dropped down the bay for her powder.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao June 30. Commander J. Q. Watson has been ordered to command, and leaves New York per steamer of about Sept. 1.

MONONGABELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was still at Apia, Samoan Islands, June 23, but was to leave there next day for the Tonga Islands to return in a month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, June 8. Was to go to Sitka about the middle of July for supplies.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Callao, Peru, June 30. Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco for repairs, touching en route at South and Central American ports.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Yokohama, Japan, July 11. She will return to the U. S., and expects to reach San Francisco some time in September.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL, writing from Yokohama, Japan, July 11, 1886, states that the *Alert* was to sail from Yokohama for Hokodati on or about July 15, and will sail for San Francisco about August 5. The move from Yokohama is made necessary by the sudden appearance and rapid spread of the cholera. So far it has been confined to narrow limits and entirely among the natives, but it may overstep bounds on any day.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York Navy-yard, being over-

hauled. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Navy-yard, New York. Expects to sail soon for the Asiatic Station.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Shanghai July 1—undergoing repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton July 1.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL, at Shanghai, China, July 17.

OSSISSEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At anchor off Yokohama, Japan, July 1, under orders to proceed to Chemulpo, Corea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Was in all probability at Chemulpo, Corea, July 1, having sailed for that port from Nagasaki, June 3.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. On her way home. Is expected to arrive at Gibraltar Roads in September next. Arrived at Gibraltar, July 30. Reported by cable to have left Gibraltar, Aug. 4, for the U. S.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 25, and after that date Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunship ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 8, for a cruise in European waters.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. On her practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. On practice cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 17, and sailed July 31 for Chesapeake Bay.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Milwaukee July 23, and expected to leave July 25 for Toledo, reaching there Aug. 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At San Francisco July 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. Was at Funchal, Madeira, July 3. Expected at her wharf, foot of East 31st Street, in October.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

The *Atlanta* started on her trial trip Thursday morning. The Secretary of the Navy will be accompanied by members of the Senate and House, Appropriations and Naval Affairs Committees, and of the committee on expenditures in the Navy Department on a short trip on the *Atlanta* on Saturday. She will make a run of six or eight hours on the Sound. Arrived at the New York Navy-yard, 8.45 A. M., Aug. 6, from a trial trip.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Came out of dry dock at the New York Navy-yard July 31. Has been ordered to the Pacific Station, and is expected to sail this week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE transit revenue of the Suez Canal for the first six months of this year was \$5,959,755, as compared with \$6,617,945 in the same period of 1885.

THE Haytien sloop-of-war *Dessalines*, commanded by Capt. Mason S. Cooper, is at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, for repairs. Capt. Cooper is the son of Rear Admiral Cooper, U. S. N.

THE Mexican cruiser, *La Libertad*, which has been lying at New Orleans for some time past, with the expectation of remaining until September, has been suddenly ordered to sea.—*Critic*.

THERE is another thing upon which we should congratulate ourselves, and that is upon the admirable personnel of our naval establishment. In this respect there has been no retrogression.—*Critic*.

THE Brazilian frigate, the *Atmirante Barroso*, has been in Newport harbor this week and its officers have been the recipients of much hospitality from the Army and Navy and citizens in that vicinity.

THE United Service Gazette informs us that Lieut. Graydon, late of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. de Styak are coming over to Europe in view to exhibiting and introducing a new description of dynamite, so made as to permit of its being shot out of a large-sized gun.

THE Chinese Government is reducing the number of white seamen in the Navy. Twenty-four Germans who have long been in the Chinese naval service are returning home, but German surgeons and engineers remain. There is now one German officer in the Chinese Navy, and he has lately been appointed to the flagship of Admiral Ting.

It certainly does seem rather a farce, when an "inspection" takes place on board harbor ships which carry neither guns nor torpedoes of any kind, to see a gunnery and torpedo lieutenant marching round and trying to look important, as though he had something to do or to inspect. No doubt, he is an ornamental addition to the "staff" of the Admiral at such times; but, for any other reason, he might be more usefully employed elsewhere.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

COMMODORE D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., has orders to sail on Sept. 10, 1886, and upon arrival at Rio de Janeiro assume command of the South Atlantic Station.

SEVERAL ships of the German Navy, according to the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, have for some time past prosecuted a series of experiments in the use of wire netting for protection against torpedo attack. The nets are placed at a distance of 4 1/2 metres from the ship, and extend very little above the surface of the water. They are constructed of steel wire, the meshes being 6 inches in width. The great difficulties formerly experienced in the use of these nets are now to some extent overcome; and the time required for putting them out has by long practice been very considerably reduced.

THE Norfolk Landmark says: "Not an appeal but some sort of demand ought to be made in Washington in behalf of this yard. Though the appropriation is now available there is no work, and the outlook for the workmen is slight and uncertain. It is hoped that the flagship *Trenton* will soon arrive from China, and that one or more new ships to be built by the last act of Congress, will retain at Norfolk the best artisans in the country, so that the hum of industry will still continue to be heard in the most important navy-yard on the Atlantic coast, and the largest Government dock-yard in the United States."

SIX divers are now constantly at work on the *Oregon*, steam pumps being used to supply them with air. Each man remains under water from a half hour to an hour at a time. By the end of that period the pressure becomes difficult to bear. The air is forced through five-ply rubber hose which it would be almost impossible to cut or break. The greater part of the cargo has now been removed. It consists largely of cotton goods. The divers, armed with hooks like the longshoremen, take hold of the hales, and transfer them to the steam pulleys by which they are hoisted on board the wrecking vessel. The average daily work accomplished is 20 bales. It is probable that the whole cargo will be removed within a few weeks. Most of the mail has also been recovered. They are still receiving mail matter from the ill-fated vessel, in excellent condition considering its long immersion in the sea. In order to get at the mail room, it was necessary to blow a hole in the side of the vessel with dynamite. Much of the mail, however, was utterly ruined before its recovery. The *Oregon* itself is rapidly going to pieces. Not only has she broken in two between the mainmast and the foremast, but her bow has already fallen over in the sand. The mainmast and mizzenmast are still visible above the water.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 31.—Naval Cadet Charles P. Plunkett, ordered to duty in connection with the trial of the machinery of the *Atlanta*.

P. A. Paymaster M. C. McDonald, to duty as assistant to Pay Director W. W. Williams at the Navy pay office, San Francisco.

AUG. 2.—Commander F. J. Higginson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Monocacy*, April 5, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Detached.

AUG. 6.—Commander John C. Watson, from New York Navy-yard August 20, and ordered to command the *Iroquois*, Pacific Station, per steamer, about September 1.

Commander Yates Stirling, from command of the *Iroquois* on reporting of relief, and ordered home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. W. Rush, from the *Franklin* and ordered to the *Pinta*, at Sitka, Alaska. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Willson, from the *Pinta* when relieved, and ordered home to await orders.

Nominations.

AUG. 4.—The following Naval Cadets to be Ensigns in the Navy, from July 1, 1886: Chas. H. Hewes, of Pa.; Washington L. Capps, of Va.; Chester M. Knapp, of Pa.; Clarence S. Williams, of Ohio; Wilford B. Hoggatt, of Ind.; Albert M. Beecher, of Iowa; Nathaniel S. Moseley, of Cal.; Frank K. Hill, of Ohio; Roger Wells, Jr., of Conn.; John D. McDonald, of Nevada; Walter O. Hulme, of N. J.; Douglass F. Terrell, of Miss.; Frederick J. Loomis, of Conn.; Henry E. Parmenter, of R. I.; Hilary P. Jones, of Va.; William R. Shoemaker, of N. Mex.; Isaac K. Seymour, of Maine; Chas. M. Faba, of Ala.; Chas. P. Plunkett, of D. C.; Humes H. Whittlesey, of Ind.

Retired.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate has been placed on the retired list from August 4.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman retired from Aug. 2.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending August 4, 1886:

J. W. James, landsman, died at hospital, Yokohama, Japan, July 9.
Henry Beninger, apprentice 2d class, died at hospital, Newport, R. I., August 1.
John Wilson, beneficiary, died at hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.
Wm. B. Boggs, P. A. Engineer, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A., June 21.
Egredio Moccia, 1st class musician, died on the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, June 27.
Clandio Martinez, 2d class musician, died on the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, June 27.
George Gardner, beneficiary, died at hospital Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.
Hans Karlsew, seaman, died on the U. S. S. *Constitution*, July 25.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 30.—2d Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report August 5, for duty at Marine Barracks.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral Franklin, commanding the European Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Piræus, Greece, July 13th, that he sailed in the *Kearsarge* on June 10th from Piræus, an island in the Sea of Marmora, a few miles from Constantinople, where U. S. Minister Cox is residing for the summer. He was assured by the Minister that his stay in the waters of Constantinople had been very satisfactory, not only to the Legation but to the various religious and educational establishments there and in the vicinity, which are almost entirely American in their character. He visited the American (Robert) College and the American Female Seminary at their respective commencements, and also the Bible House at Stamboul, and was gratified to find that they felt that their positions were very much strengthened by the presence of an American man-of-war, and were encouraged by the sight of the flag in their midst. His relations with Minister Cox were of the most agreeable and cordial nature, and they were always in accord in everything that was done while in those waters in his efforts to uphold the American name, which is highly esteemed throughout the whole East. On July 7th the Sultan entertained them at dinner, at which the Minister of Marine was his representative. In the adjoining room were also entertained fifty of the *Kearsarge's* crew, and he further extended his civilities by sending on board to those who were not at the dinner an entertainment of the same character. Mr. Cox was present at the dinner at the Palace and made very happy and appropriate remarks. On the following day the Sultan sent his son, the Prince Imperial, on a visit to the *Kearsarge*. Appropriate honors were extended to him, and he made a speech to the officers and crew expressive of the Sultan's gratification at the presence of the ship at the Sublime Porte, and of his desire to make their stay as agreeable as possible, to which the Admiral made a suitable reply. On July 9th the Sultan received the Minister and the Admiral in a private audience at which he was most cordial in his manner, and expressed himself in terms of the greatest friendship towards the President and people of the United States. Admiral Franklin transferred his flag to the *Pensacola* at Syra and sailed with her and the *Kearsarge* at 4 A. M., July 13th, for Piræus. He proposed to remain there until July 20th when he would sail in the *Pensacola* for Larnaca, touching probably at Zante and Messina en route. He would despatch the *Kearsarge* to Suda Bay, thence to the coast of Syria to visit the missionary stations, thence to Salonica, from which point she would return to Constantinople, reaching there early in September. He would order her to proceed, early in October, to Smyrna, and, after remaining there a week, to continue on to Genoa for provisions, to which point he would request the Department, in due time, to send supplies. From there, should no other vessel join the squadron in the meantime, he would order the *Quinnebaug* to the East for the winter, leaving the English Channel by the middle of August or first of September, touching en route on the Spanish coast and at Marseilles, and joining the Admiral in October at Genoa. The health of the squadron was good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 3, 1886.

NAVAL CADET T. P. KANE has been granted leave of absence until Sept. 30.

Surgeon T. C. Walton and family have gone North for the summer.

Ensign J. B. Blich has been called to his home in Pennsylvania by the death of his father.

Capt. T. F. Kane has been visiting the Naval Academy for the past few days.

Work on the R. and A. short line bridge across the Severn river has been discontinued, owing to the discovery of a bed of quicksand.

The target practice in the Bay this year has been exceptionally good. The target has been repeatedly demolished at 1,500 yards by the two Parrott guns aboard the *Standish*; while the average firing of the class with howitzers, Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, and at mortar practice, has been far ahead of the other class records. Drill aboard the *Standish* lasts from 8 to 6 P. M., under the supervision of Ensign F. J. Hueseler. The best records up to the present time are those of Cadets Hayward, Murphy, Nelson, and Norton. Quite a number of candidates for admission at the September examinations are attending preparatory schools in Annapolis.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'.

Lt. J. E. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Steamer A. D. Backs, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Charlestown, Mass.

Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg.

Address College Point, Queens Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Tulalip, Snohomish, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.

Steamer *Husler*, Lieut. E. D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Arthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Paterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endicott*, Lieut. G. C. Hamus, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Bath Beach, King's Co., N. Y.

Schooner *Scorobay*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding.

Address Beaufort, Carteret Co., N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lt. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

Schooner *Palmirus*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg.

Address Greenwich, Conn.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg.

At Wood's Holl.

The *Fish Hawk*, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg.

St. Jerome Creek, Md. P. O. address, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

The *Lookout*, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg.

New York.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins commanding, at Wood's Holl.

E. ROY SEAGER, eldest son of the late Professor E. Seager, U. S. Navy, died, August 1, at "Midlothian," near Marshall, Va.

NAVAL veterans celebrated August 5 the anniversary of the victory of the squadron at Mobile Bay under Admiral Farragut.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MERRY CONTEST AMONG THE JOLLY TARS.

SINCE the arrival of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron in Portland Harbor the sailors of the different ships of war have enjoyed an excellent time, and the skating rink being one of the principal places of amusement many of them have added roller-skating to their accomplishments.

When it was found that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron would soon leave for a cruise, the manager of the Forest City rink, Mr. B. L. Bailey, procured a handsome gold medal with the intention of presenting it to the fastest skater among the sailors. Each vessel, the *Tennessee*, the *Sucata*, and the *Galena*, selected two men to contest for the prize and notice was given that the "great three mile race for a gold medal and the championship of the North Atlantic Squadron between U. S. Blue Jackets" was to come off.

By 7 o'clock the rink was crowded, and still the people flocked in, trying to get a glimpse at the contest. The largest crowds of sailors from the ships of war that ever came to the island were there, and everybody discussed the race.

The following sailors entered in the race: Henry P. Bennett, printer, and John St. Voss, seaman apprentice, from the *Tennessee*; Theodore Sauer, seaman apprentice, and John P. McGurn, seaman apprentice, from the *U. S. S. Galena*; and Peter Peterson, armorer, and Edward L. Aiken, seaman apprentice, from the *U. S. S. Sucata*.

The following judges were selected: Mr. John J. Heary from the *Tennessee*, Mr. David Hennessey from the *Galena*, and Mr. Samuel Shields from the *Sucata*. Mr. H. J. Hammond from Portland was chosen referee.

The two sailors from the *Tennessee* were dressed in navy blue shirts and trousers, with blue caps, while those from the *Sucata* and *Galena* wore blue caps, white frocks with blue collars trimmed with snow white tape, and blue pantaloons.

The sailors were drawn in one line, and after everything was in readiness Mr. Bailey gave the word "Go," and the skaters started ahead while the band struck up a lively air. The crowd commenced to cheer and applaud, while each one tried to beat the other's records. The first two laps were made in 20 seconds, with Bennett 1/4 of a lap ahead, McGurn closely following. When the first mile had been travelled in four minutes and nine seconds, both Bennett and McGurn were side by side, and the skaters were encouraged to renewed efforts by the enthusiastic crowd, when all at once turning a corner Bennett slipped and his opponent passed him. Before the former could get on his feet again, the latter was about 1/4 of a lap ahead of the other. The other four sailors although good skaters could not keep up with their two friends but still made excellent time. McGurn continued to keep the lead and cheered by his friends never slackened his speed.

"Go it, Reddy! go it, Reddy! get up to him," "go it, shorty," were the substance of the cheers.

When McGurn finished the 4th and last lap with Bennett only 1/4 of a lap behind, the hall rang and rung again from the applause. The three mile race was made in 16 minutes and 6 seconds. A large crowd gathered around the victor and his close follower and among the cheers of over 2,000 spectators the handsome gold medal was presented to the champion and pinned to his breast.

The medal which was presented to the champion is certainly an extremely handsome one, bearing the legend: "Championship of the North Atlantic Squadron."

Mr. John F. McGurn, the champion, can boast that his opponent, Mr. Bennett, holds three medals, won in similar contests.

The entire landing force of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the officers, seamen, and marines of the different vessels now in this harbor, the *Tennessee*, *Galena*, and *Sucata*, embarked yesterday afternoon in their respective boats in order to land near the beach at Fort Preble, where a sham fight was to take place. At one o'clock in the afternoon a general signal hoisted on board the *Tennessee*, gave the order for the brigade to embark, "armed and equipped." After everybody had embarked the fleet of boats, directed by signals, hoisted on board of a dinghy which carried the commander of the landing force together with his staff officers, formed in single line close order, with the guide boat on the right wing.

The boats proceeded on a westerly course heading from the outer bay toward the city until abreast of the hills situated on Castle Island, when all changed their course and in line abreast pulled in toward the beach. The artillery opened fire, and the boats on either wing and in the centre of the line carrying the skirmishers pulled ahead at full speed and under a protecting fire forced a landing, advanced in quick step and drove away the enemy's skirmish lines. As soon as the skirmishers had safely reached the shore and driven back the enemy, the rest of the boats neared the beach, and in less than no time the entire landing force had safely reached the shore. Where the shallowness of the water prevented the heavy launches and cutters from coming in close to the landing, officers and sailors jumped overboard and waded ashore, dragging the heavy cannons after them.

The skirmish lines proceeded up the bluff, and took their positions in order to keep off the enemy. The main body now commenced building entrenchments along the beach. While the work was being done the skirmishers who first landed were suddenly driven back and had to be reinforced by more marines and blue jackets. This supplementary force proved sufficient to keep back the enemy, and the entrenchments were soon completed, and the field artillery together with the infantry found sufficient shelter behind these newly built walls.

All at once the sound of the bugle, the sign of warning, informed the advance of the approaching enemy, who had come out in full power to drive away the landing forces. A heavy skirmish fire took place, but the enemy was too strong for the skirmishers, who were compelled to retreat. The enemy was gaining more ground every minute, but had to fight hard for every inch of soil, which the skirmishers, although retreating, defended with great skill and energy.

As soon as the skirmishers were all in camp the order for the battalions to advance was given. New companies of skirmishers, closely followed by the advance guard, surprised the enemy. All the battalions of infantry left their entrenchments and the artillery with the howitzers on either end, and the Gatlings in the centre, now formed the regular line of battle.

The entire naval brigade in quick step started up the bluff and it was a lovely sight to see the body of sailors advance in regular line of battle with the colors floating to the breeze in the centre of the lines. The artillery field pieces were dragged up the hill and brought about ready for action. The battle was apparently won, the enemy driven away, and the battalions headed by the excellent band from the *Tennessee*, marched to the parade ground at Fort Preble, where dress parade was held.

REVENUE MARINE.

The Sundry Civil as finally passed by Congress makes provision for the Revenue Marine Service as follows: For pay, rations, fuel, repairs and outfit, ship chandlery and engineers' stores, travelling expenses, instruction of cadets, commutation of quarters and contingent expenses, \$375,000. For steam revenue vessel for use on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and the Passes, \$10,000. For store house, etc., at Wood's Holl, \$13,000.

The following officers have been commissioned:

3d Lieut. Geo. H. Dory, F. M. Dunwoody, Howard Emory and John E. Lutz, to be 3d Lieutenants, U. S. R. M.

Cadets J. Chas. Harris and D. J. Almsworth, to be 3d Lieutenants.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ALBERT L. GIBON is still with his family summering in western Massachusetts. He will not resume his duties at the Naval Hospital, Washington, before September.

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ARMYNAVY.**BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.**

THE yearly appropriation for "Barracks and
Quarters" is at no time sufficient to meet the wants
of the Army, and it is to be feared there is a grow-
ing disposition on the part of Congress to still fur-
ther cut it down and thus permit much valuable Gov-
ernment property to go to waste and decay. In civil
life a tenant has the privilege of moving if the land-
lord refuses or neglects to keep the premises in prop-
er repair and respectable appearance. In the Army
the tenant *must* stay where he is placed, even if the
roof is in danger of falling on his head, paint
scarcely a memory, and general dinginess and dis-
comfort, and absence of all conveniences, the dis-
tinguishing characteristics of the surroundings. A
recent visit to the forts in New York Harbor has
invited reflection on this subject, and, remembering
our visit of a few years ago to some of the principal
posts in the West and Northwest, we were aston-
ished to find how much better off the Cavalry man and
Infantry man on the frontier and at remote stations
is with respect to quarters and conveniences of liv-
ing, than his Artillery brother located near the cen-
tres of civilization. In the harbor forts little, if
any, provision for lavatories for the men is made,
the quarters which they have to occupy are in bad
repair and sadly in need of paint, and commanding
officers, however zealous and anxious to make their
posts models of cleanliness and comfort, find their
hands tied because funds cannot be furnished in
anything like a fair proportion to the absolute needs.
In many of the officers' quarters a like condition of
things exists. Cheaply constructed in the first place,
so as to keep within the meagre sum allotted, they
possess few of the conveniences which even unpre-
tententious modern houses in our cities can always
boast of. Proper sanitary arrangements are want-
ing, and accommodations for servants, which officers
with families *must* keep in their service, are woefully
lacking. In fact it is very difficult for officers to
keep servants at all, solely on account of this ab-
sence of conveniences. That we have not overdrawn
the picture may easily be decided by a visit to our
seacoast forts, and we venture these few remarks in

the hope that a spirit of true economy may be en-
gendered in the hearts of our legislators, and valu-
able Government property and material not be en-
tirely wasted in the interests of parsimony and
shortsightedness.

ATTENTION is called by the *United Service Gazette*
to the fact that at the Wimbledon annual meeting,
\$50,000 is allotted for excellence in firing at fixed
targets and only about \$2,500 for skill in quick fir-
ing and shooting at moving targets and at unknown
distances. To show how thoroughly impractical is
the marksmanship chiefly developed by the National
Rifle Association it describes an old Wimbledon
hand at work at an 800 or 900 yards' target. Be-
fore lying down to fire he produces a vernier and
his note book, which contains the most accurate re-
cords of his previous shooting experiences; the
light, the wind, and the temperature on the days
when he has practiced, the exact spot on the bar of
the backsight, and the degree of elevation on the
vernier which he used on each occasion, a picture of
the target showing the result of each shot—all these
details are recorded in the rifleman's diary. Aided
by numerous flags which show him the direction of
the wind, and after frequent reference to his note-
book, he makes his calculations, carefully adjusts
his backsight with his vernier, gets into position,
takes an interminable time over his shot—and makes
a bull's-eye. A cloud comes over the sun, so the
vernier and note book are again produced, with the
same result. The light changes again, so the vernier
and notes once more come into requisition—and so
on *de capo*. The man makes admirable shooting of
its class; and to keep on hitting a three-foot object
at half-a-mile's distance is unquestionably no mean
feat, even with these adventitious aids to marksmanship;
but, our contemporary asks, if the man is
good enough to make such high scoring, why should
he not throw away his note book and vernier and
trust solely to his judgment and previous training?

THERE are still six retirements for age to occur in
1886—Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, 4th Infantry,
Sept. 17; Brig.-Gen. J. H. Potter, Oct. 12; Col. J.
N. G. Whistler, 15th Infantry, Oct. 19; Assistant
P. M. General G. L. Febiger, and Col. L. P. Brad-
ley, 13th Infantry, Dec. 8, and Chaplain G. D.
Crocker, Dec. 25.

TWO DISTINGUISHED and meritorious officers of the
Army have been retired for age this week, Colonel
JOHN D. WILKINS, 5th U. S. Infantry, on August 1,
and Brigadier General ROBERT MURRAY, Surgeon
General of the Army, on August 6. Colonel WIL-
KINS is a veteran soldier. Entering the Military
Academy in 1843 he was graduated in 1846, and
promoted to the 3d U. S. Infantry. He served with
great credit during the Mexican War, receiving the
brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at the battles
of Contreras and Churubusco. In 1861, when the
War broke out, he was Captain of the 3d U. S. In-
fantry, and commanded his regiment at the battle
of Malvern Hill, receiving the brevet of Major for
his gallant and meritorious services at that battle.
He was also in command of his regiment at Manassas,
Antietam, march to Falmouth, Fredericksburg, and
Chancellorsville, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel
for his gallantry at the two last named battles. In 1864 he was pro-
moted Major of the 15th Infantry, transferred to
the 33d Infantry in 1866, and to the 8th Infantry
in 1869; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the
latter regiment in 1873, and Colonel of the 5th In-
fantry, June 22, 1882. He retires after an active
service of over 40 years amid universal good wishes
for his future. His retirement causes the following
Infantry promotions: Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE
GIBSON, 3d, to Colonel 5th; Major HORACE JEWETT,
16th, to Lieutenant Colonel 3d; Captain JOHN B.
PARKE, 10th, to Major 16th; 1st Lieutenant WALTER
T. DUGGAN, 10th, to Captain; and 2d Lieutenant
C. J. T. CLARKE to 1st Lieutenant, same regiment.
Surgeon General MURRAY, who was retired Aug.
6, dates his military record from June 29, 1846,
when he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon, with
rank of 1st Lieutenant. In 1851 he was appointed
Captain; in 1860, Major and Surgeon; in 1866,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Medical Purveyor;
in 1882, Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank

of Colonel, and November 23, 1883, Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General. During the War he served with efficiency and skill in several responsible positions, and has earned an enviable record in the Medical Corps of the Army. Who will succeed him at the head of that Corps is, as yet, a matter of conjecture.

OUR English contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has had the good sense to understand and expose the grievous political blunder committed by England in its interference with the affairs of Egypt at the prompting of the cent per cent. holders of Egyptian securities. The occupation of Egypt, it says, has entailed on England a great outlay of money and a heavy blood-tax, has also deprived her of the friendship of the only States on which we could depend for effective alliance against Russia, and has afforded excuses and pretexts for the most insidious intrigues and the most unfriendly machinations against her. "Look at Egypt!" That is the *mot d'ordre* when England makes any appeal to the powers for co-operation in her just remonstrances against infidelity in respect of treaties, and against cynical disregard of solemn international obligations. Meantime, the death-rate among officers and men tells its own sad tale, and indicates the necessity of frequent change and of careful selection, for now that the excitement of active service is over the troops feel the effect of the summer of Egypt, and only the fittest survive the climate. But for the sanatorium at Cyprus the mortality would be far higher than it is.

THE Senate has confirmed all the Army and Navy nominations sent to it this session excepting Lieutenant McBLAIN, of the Army, and one case in the Navy left over—that of Commodore TRUXTON. There were some delays in cases pending before committees, but as none were left over or rejected no harm was done. Of the nominations confirmed during the closing days of the session the only ones that provoked any discussion were the FITZ-JOHN PORTER and the Cavalry cases, in which the incapacity question was involved. The PORTER nomination was confirmed by about the same vote that carried the bill through. No vote was taken on the Cavalry cases, but it is understood that several members of the Committee on Military Affairs made speeches protesting against the injustice done Major MERRILL by the promotion of the officers in question. Major MERRILL will now have to look to Congress to pass a special bill to give him the rank to which he is entitled.

WE learn that the question of transferring General MILES's headquarters from Prescott, Arizona, to Albuquerque, N. M., has never been considered by the War Department. It is presumed that the report of the transfer grew out of the fact that General MILES established a reservation at Albuquerque. He was directed to revoke the order, however, as it was held that he was infringing upon the prerogatives of the Executive, and had no power to establish a reservation.

THE death of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, which occurred at his country seat near Yonkers, N., on Wednesday morning, deprives the country of one of its ablest and most patriotic and distinguished citizens. The details of Mr. TILDEN's life, and the circumstances of his death, have been given so fully in the daily papers that we need not repeat them here. His last public utterance took the form of a letter addressed to Senator HAWLEY urging an appropriation for fortifications. The spirit in which this wise and patriotic suggestion was received by Mr. TILDEN's political associates is shown in the fact that the Fortification bill was the only one of the appropriation bills that failed to become a law, the House having refused to yield to the amendments of the Senate, which were in the line of Mr. TILDEN's recommendations. In the light of this fact how empty appear the honors paid to the memory of Mr. TILDEN by those who reject his counsel, while they praise his wisdom and patriotism. It is within our knowledge that Mr. TILDEN gave much study to the subject of fortification, he having sent to this office for back volumes

of the JOURNAL containing desired information. They day will come when the soundness of his judgment in this matter will be abundantly proven.

THE bill to increase the Navy, as it finally became a law, is the same as that published on page 4 of the JOURNAL of last week, with the exception of two sections, which are altered so as to exclude purchases from abroad, now reading as follows:

Sec. 4. That the armor used in constructing said armored vessels and for completing said monitors shall be of the best obtainable quality and of domestic manufacture, provided contracts for furnishing the same in a reasonable time, at a reasonable price, and of the required quality can be made with responsible parties.

Sec. 5. That the engines, boilers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the navy-yards of the United States; provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may purchase abroad only such shafting and other special materials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United States in time for use in the construction of the vessels herein provided for.

THE Secretary of War, believing that this year's graduates of the Military Academy are clearly entitled to their pay as second lieutenants from the date of their appointment as such, has directed that they be placed upon the pay rolls as second lieutenants from July 1, without asking an opinion from the Second Comptroller on the subject. However correct the Comptroller's ruling as to the pay of a graduate as second lieutenant at the time it was made, the Secretary has no hesitancy in saying that the usual law for the relief of surplus graduates defines the commissioning of a graduate as a promotion and hence he is entitled under the law to the pay of his new rank from the date of promotion. Whether the Comptroller agrees with him will probably not be known until the pay rolls of the graduates for the month reach him. If not, the graduates will be called upon to refund certain overpayments. Congress having failed to pass the bill for the relief of those affected by the Rodman decision, it is presumed now that the Comptroller will decide that stoppages be made against all those held to have been overpaid. As the process by which these recoveries are made is very slow, it is not unlikely that the bill referred to can be passed next year before the time comes for refunding. When it once becomes known that the accounting officers are in earnest about collecting this back pay the officers concerned will have an incentive to work for the passage of the bill, and action once concentrated there can be little doubt of its going through.

THE London Times having recently given publicity to charges of corruption against officials of the Ordnance Department of the British War Office, General F. A. Campbell, Major General E. Reilly, and Brigadier General H. J. Alderson addressed a letter to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance stating that, as the officers successively in responsible charge of that Department during the last eleven years, they absolutely deny the truth of the charges mentioned. They, therefore, court the fullest inquiry by any tribunal. The Surveyor General, in reply, stated that he had submitted the matter to the Secretary of State, who is unable to see how, in the absence of *prima facie* evidence, which he has invited from those making the charges, he could institute any inquiry which could be of service in satisfactorily disposing of such imputations. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State informs the officers concerned that nothing has come within his cognizance to weaken his belief in the perfect integrity of the officers of the Department, and that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, whom he has consulted, concurs in these views.

A SINGULAR accident recently occurred at the English Royal Gun Carriage Factory. After the metal for a 68-ton gun had been for a time in the mould a workman descended into the pit to block up the mould-casing preparatory to its being removed. The steel had barely set on the outside, and as soon as the cylinder was raised from the floor the liquid was all poured out, overwhelming the unfortunate workman before his companions could move to his help. Mr. Edmonds, the manager, was immediately called, but no trace of the man could be observed in the well, and the metal was visibly cooling on the surface, threatening to encase the remains of its victim in a solid block of steel. Inspector Cavell, of the Royal Arsenal police, urged that at least a portion of the body should be recovered, if only for the sake of an inquest, and Mr. Edmonds and his men went zealously to work with iron rods and hooks and ladles, and, notwithstanding the painful heat, succeeded in extracting a shapeless mass, which Dr. Wilson, who was in attendance, pronounced to be the interior of the trunk. The head and limbs could not be found, but after the steel block had cooled and solidified some fragments were seen projecting from the surface.

In a lecture on the use of the revolver, before the Royal United Service Institution, Major Kitchener said: "The Americans depend very much on the revolver in war. They maintain that it is the cavalry weapon, *par excellence*. General Lee, writing on the subject, says: 'The sword has lost much of its effectiveness by the improved revolver, with which the cavalryman would make a dashing charge with more confidence.' The revolvers used are Colt's, and Smith's, and Wesson's. The Russians have also adopted an American revolver, and all infantry officers, sergeant majors, drummers, buglers, non-commissioned officers of transport, and clerks are armed with it. The Russians have recently been supplied with 100,000 revolvers on a single contract, and this is not more than half the number that they possess. Revolvers were in use in the French, German, Spanish and Austrian Armies."

COLONEL HOPE in a letter to the *Admiralty Gazette* says: "Some years ago the Gun Ring conducted an elaborate series of experiments to ascertain the best point at which to ignite this powder, and determined that the best point was 0.4 (they are very fond of decimals) of the length of the cartridge from the rear, and that the worst point was through the axis of the breech. The truth is," he says, "there is no 'best point' at which to ignite the powder. The only practical or truly scientific method of ignition is to take proper precaution that, however slowly it may be desired that the powder shall afterwards burn, all the different hexagons shall, at all events, start fair, and be ignited at mathematically the same moment. This can only be practically effected by my system of radial ignition through a vast number of vents, delivering outwards from the barrel of a little gun extending along the whole axis of the cartridge."

ANOTHER batch of claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision went to the Senate last week, and they have been provided for, with all the rest that have heretofore been reported to Congress and published in the JOURNAL, in the General Deficiency Bill. The bulk of these claims have now all been settled; a few isolated cases may have to be sent to Congress next year. The last batch consists of: William Welch, \$223.67; C. H. Baldwin, \$418.40; estate of Thomas A. Dornan, deceased, \$342.61; executrix William S. Bishop, deceased, \$585.32; Isaiah E. Crowell, \$272.07; J. N. Miller, \$99.95; estate of George K. Adams, deceased, \$671.91; Frederick Elliott, \$396.92; estate of Charles A. Babcock, deceased, \$663.75; Phineas J. Horwitz, \$83.65; Grenville Lewis, \$154.71; executrix of John Madigan, deceased, \$364.10; estate of Josiah D. Ponnor, deceased, \$263.25; estate of C. H. B. Caldwell, deceased, \$378.71; estate of John S. Nicholson, deceased, \$806.06; estate of William Johnson, deceased, \$709.09; R. E. Carmody, \$240.39.

THE *Horse Guards Gazette*, speaking of the Wimbledon meeting, says: "This great gathering of pot hunters and pleasure-seekers is no more composed of volunteers on whom the country can rely in time of need than was the Socialistic rabble that recently sacked the West End thoroughfares of London. The camp is merely a means of enabling certain individuals to make money on which to live at ease for the rest of the year, while it serves as a picnic and huge revel to hundreds of other men who are glad of the excuse it affords them to get away from the restraint society imposes upon them when living in the bosom of their families."

ALTHOUGH the names of Lieutenants Steever and Dickinson were officially published as confirmed, July 26, they were not actually confirmed until August 2. Acting upon the official publication of the proceedings of the Senate, their commissions were made out and signed by the President, but before they went out it was discovered that the official certification had not come from the Senate, and they were consequently held over until the official papers came in a few days later.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Lieut. Frank P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Miscoula, M. T., has completed his qualification as a sharpshooter, this year, firing only 150 shots. This beats the magnificent record of Capt. Wm. Krause, 3d Infantry, who is reputed to have made his qualification in 170 shots. Both these experts have been beaten by a private of Co. B, 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Miscoula, M. T., who has made his sharpshooter's qualifying scores in 145 shots. Next!"

GENERAL GRANT's old regiment, the 21st Illinois, will hold its reunion at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25. The Grant Monument Association of New York City have written that they wish to secure a picture of the surviving members of the old regiment, with their flags.

GENERAL and Mrs. Ayres are recruiting at Rev. Dr. Pease's in Asheville, North Carolina. The General's many friends will be glad to learn that he has recovered from the malarial influences of San Augustine and looks younger than ever.

The death of Major Whittlesy again makes a vacancy on the disability retired list, so that another retirement will soon follow.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, retired, has filed charges at the War Department against Colonel Fitz John Porter, growing out of a report made by the latter in regard to the conduct of the former at Gaines's Mills, at the beginning of the seven days' fight in June, 1862, when Colonel Porter commanded the 5th Army Corps, and General Cook commanded a brigade of cavalry. It is alleged that Colonel Porter reported that General Cook mismanaged his troops on that occasion, and did more harm than good to his cause. Since then General Cook has asserted that the report was false and malicious, and it is understood that he now asks that the facts be investigated. No action has yet been taken in the matter by the Secretary of War. Col. Porter has not yet been commissioned, and is not regarded as an Army officer.

THE enforced resignation of General Von Edelsheim-Gyulai, the best cavalry officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, and the appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Buda-Pesth of General Pejačević, a Croat, has caused much indignation in Hungary, so much so that it is said the Austrian Premier will resign his office if the former General is not restored to his position.

THE *Vandalia* took on board her powder on Thursday, and it is expected that she will sail for the Pacific Station by Monday of next week. The *Juniata* should go to sea before Monday next. It was announced some time ago that the *Juniata* would make a voyage around the world, visiting unfrequented ports, and it is understood that the *Vandalia* is to make a similar cruise instead of going direct to her station, as was at first intended. While nothing has yet been announced officially, it is believed at the Navy Department that the Secretary of the Navy is thinking of inaugurating two-year cruises, after the system adopted by the German Navy. Instead of sending a vessel to one particular station for three years. In this way the sea duty of most of the officers will be about equally agreeable, and there will not be so much choice in securing pleasant duty. It is probable, however, that the flagships will remain within their respective stations.

MR. JOHN ROACH, the eminent shipbuilder has so far recovered from an illness of three or four weeks that he will leave the city for a month's change of air at Mt. McGregor on Monday. His many personal friends, and all who are interested in American enterprise and industry, will be glad to know that his malady has been by no means so serious as has been rumored—he having been confined to his bed but three days—and that the mental and physical vigor of "old John Roach" are still equal to almost any demand upon them.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Daniel M. Appel, assistant surgeon, Jackson Barracks, La., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Lewis Smith and Jas. B. Burbank and 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., will assemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 10, to report upon the qualifications of Thos. Shea, late private Troop F, 6th Cav., an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

A furlough for three months is granted Hospital Steward Max Arendt, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 103, Div. Atl., Aug. 6.)

Orders of Aug. 6.—Surg.-Gen. Robert Murray, retired and ordered to his home. Chief Med. Purveyor J. H. Baxter will act as surgeon general until a new appointment is made. The Board of Ordnance Officers appointed June 23 and reconvened July 6 will reconvene at Frankford Arsenal Aug. 6. Upon adjournment Capt. Chas. Shaler will return to his station, New York City. 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., is relieved as a member of General Court-martial at Columbus Barracks, O., and Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf., detailed instead.

NEWPORT NOTES.

AUGUST 5, 1886.

GEN. FITZGERALD LEE, of Virginia, is in town, the guest of Mr. C. C. Baldwin, of New York. The officers of the Brazilian man-of-war were handsomely entertained at Fort Adams by Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., and officers. The visitors were very much interested in the drill of the light battery. Commodore Saldanha, accompanied by the executive officer of the frigate and the young prince, paid his respects to Gov. Wetmore this morning. As the Governor was called to New York, the visit was returned this afternoon by Col. F. G. Harris, of the Governor's personal staff. The frigate sails Sunday. The attendance at the Casino to night was light. The Brazilian prince was among the guests.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned *sine die* at 4 o'clock on Aug. 5. The closing days were uneventful to the Army and Navy. The only measure, except the several general appropriation bills—the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency, and River and Harbor bills—of interest passed this week was the resolution accepting the Grant relics, which, through the personal efforts of Secretary Endicott, was pushed through at the last moment. The fortification bill failed to become a law, leaving the Ordnance Department of the Army and all the work connected with that Department in a very sad plight. The conferees held two sessions and were unable to reach an agreement upon any one of the differences. Mr. Randall and his Democratic associates of the House stubbornly resisting all the increases made by the Senate, and the Senate conferees taking an equally firm stand against all efforts of compromise made by the House. The failure of Congress to pass a fortification bill practically closes the work of the Bureau for the next few months. The Springfield Armory, where work on small arms, for which \$400,000 was appropriated, is the only branch of the Department where work will not have to be stopped. The experimental work at Sandy Hook will cease. The new bureau 9-inch steel gun was to have been tested there this month, but it is doubtful now if it can be fired.

The session began on Monday, Dec. 7, 1885, and covered a period of 241 days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session 164 days and the House 185 days. There were introduced in the House 10,014 bills and 214 joint resolutions, and in the Senate 2,891 bills and 83 joint resolutions, a total of 13,302. The greater number were measures of a private local importance only. 1,101 measures were passed by both Houses; 241 Senate and 860 House bills. Of these 1,095 were received by the President, and of that number 814 were approved; 157 became laws without the President's signature; 115 were vetoed, and 9 failed for want of signature at time of adjournment. Of the new laws 746 were House measures and 241 Senate measures. Of the measures vetoed by the President 36 were Senate bills and 77 House bills. 28 of the Senate bills vetoed were private pension bills. Three were for the erection of public buildings. Of the House bills vetoed 74 were private pension bills and three were for the erection of public buildings. The number of measures vetoed during the session was four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the Government to the beginning of the session just closed. Only one bill (that granting a pension to Joseph Romiser) was passed by the two Houses over the veto.

The following items of interest to the Army and Navy are contained in the Sundry Civil bill as it finally became a law:

Under the Navy Department—Repairs to dry dock, New York, \$100,000; completion of iron crane at Mare Island, \$22,000; completing stone dry dock at Mare Island, \$191,595; general repairs and preservation of Navy-yard and stations, \$125,000.

Armories and Arsenals—Improvements at Rock Island Arsenal and Rock Island Bridge, Ill., \$106,250; Springfield Arsenal, Mass., including a new milling shop, \$45,000; Benedict Arsenal, Cal., \$4,700; Frankford Arsenal, Pa., \$20,500; New York Arsenal, \$500; Picatinny powder depot, N. J., \$35,000; Sandy Hook proving grounds, N. J., \$3,000; testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, \$10,000; contingencies at all arsenals, \$50,000; completion of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, \$5,000; Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital, \$41,630; for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$25,000; \$15,000 of which sum may be used for the purchase of additional land near Atlanta, Ga., for the ten-company post being erected there; construction of a new wharf at Fort Monroe, \$100,000.

Signal Service—\$717,811.38, including commutation of rations and fuel; and no money herein appropriated shall be used for pay and allowances of 2d lieutenants appointed or to be appointed from the sergeant's class in the Signal Corps, under the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1875, in excess of 16, or for the pay and allowances of exceeding 470 enlisted men of the Signal Corps. And in reducing the force the enlisted men at Fort Myer, Virginia, denoted the "permanent party," shall be first mustered out; *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the pay or commutation or expense of return from their stations to their homes of any enlisted men in excess of the 470 men, accruing prior to the passage of this act.

Miscellaneous objects—Publication of maps of surveys and reconnaissances in military divisions and departments, \$2,500; national cemeteries, \$40,000; for artificial limbs, \$300,000; expenses of military courts, \$10,000; publication Official Record of War of Rebellion, \$38,000; Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, \$39,174; books, etc., \$1,000; National Volunteer Soldiers' Home, \$1,631,000; claims of colored soldiers and sailors, \$1,533; travelling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty with Coast Survey and for any special surveys that may be required by Light House Board, \$4,000; new boilers for *Albatross*, \$20,000.

The Navy Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year provides for the payment of a number of employees under the appropriation "Civil Establishment," that were formerly paid from the regular appropriations of the different bureaus.

The following are the amounts allowed under this head, out of which the salaries to the persons mentioned are to be paid:

Bureau Navigation.—For master of tugs, storekeepers, clerks, writers, and all clerical work, \$9,000.

Bureau Ordnance.—For writers, clerks, foreman, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen and a chemist, \$23,204.

Equipment and Recruiting.—For clerks, writers and superintendent of ropewalk, \$16,800.

Yards and Docks.—Writers, clerks, messengers, telegraph operators, draughtsmen, foreman laborers and foreman masons, quartermen, brick and stone masons, and pilots, including the work of bell ringing and lamp lighting, \$62,000.

Provisions and Clothing.—Firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box maker, coffee roaster, engine tender, tramster, telephone operating, cutting, machine operator, and two laborers, \$35,000.

Construction and Repairs.—Clerks, draughtsmen and writers, \$43,000.

Steam Engineering.—Clerks, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, messengers, writers, receivers and weighers, \$27,667.25.

A prohibitory clause is added to each of these provisions against the use of any other fund for the payment of this class of employees. This legislation will necessitate a reduction in number and pay of many of the Navy Yard employees. The several bureaus have submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, lists which have been approved by him, of

ratings and pay to conform to the new law. Requisitions for funds under the appropriation, "Civil Establishment" will now be passed by the Department.

The following Senate bills are pending in the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1591. Authorizing retired list for enlisted men of the Navy.

S. 1527. To provide a temporary home for discharged seamen.

S. 1417. To provide a system of deposit for savings of seamen.

S. 1208. To fit out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 29, 1886.

S. 1508. To authorize Commander John W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept silver pitcher from the Government of U. S. of Colombia.

S. R. 48. Authorizing Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson to accept medal conferred upon him by the King of Sweden.

S. 2708. For relief of Maria L. Strong.

S. 1630. To increase pension of widow of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N.

S. 882. To regulate pay of graduates of the Naval Academy.

S. 2961. For relief of Commander Quackenbush.

S. 747. For relief of Capt. Andrew W. Johnson.

The bill for the relief of Alfred Hedberg, late Captain 15th Infantry, has been reported from the Senate Military Committee with an amendment authorizing his appointment as a 2d lieutenant instead of captain.

The General Deficiency bill, as it finally became a law, contains the following items of interest to the Army and Navy:

To pay the widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, of Arctic fame, \$2,839.11, for balance of pay due him; to pay the widow of Surg. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., \$2,500, for services rendered by her husband in the last illness of President Garfield; for completion of the Army and Navy hospital, \$8,950; deficiencies under head of transportation of the Army, \$95,000; for clothing for the Army, \$38,000; for fuel allowance to enlisted men of the Signal Service, \$2,946; for extra duty pay to 15 men of the Signal Corps, \$1,579.75; for payment of Graham mileage claims, \$144,469.15.

Provision is also made for the payment of all claims for arrears under the Morton act; for horses and other property lost in the military service; for bounty and other claims certified by the accounting officers to Congress for payment. There are also a number of small amounts appropriated to cover deficiencies in the various bureaus of the War and Navy Departments.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE'S BOND.

SOME time ago the United States Government brought a suit against Lethem H. Rogers in the United States District Court, before Judge Brown, to recover from the defendant \$12,000 as surety on an official bond dated March, 1878, and given by Henry W. Howgate as property and disbursing officer of the Signal Service of the United States Army for the faithful discharge of his duties. It was admitted that Howgate became a defaulter to an amount largely in excess of the penalty of his bond, and the only defence was that the office was not created or authorized by statute.

Judge Brown Aug. 4 gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff for \$12,000 and interest. In his decision, Judge Brown says: "It has been repeatedly adjudged by the Supreme Court that bonds may be required by the Government from officers appointed to places of trust, though there is no express statutory authority to take such bonds, and that they will be as valid as common law obligations. It is sufficient to make the bond a valid obligation, that it is voluntarily given, and that the office and the duties assigned to the officer and covered by the bond are duly authorized by law. Such is the present case."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

"I TELL you," said the mathematical officer of the Engineer Corps, "Congress has not cruppled with the problem of rivers and harbors properly. The United States has not spent as much money on her harbors since 1785 as she collects in the way of customs in one year at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and private enterprise on the river Clyde has spent more money to clear the channel to Glasgow than we have ever spent on all our rivers and harbors combined. Wait till the present bill gets in working order, though, and we may have another kind of a story to tell."—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE MEXICAN ARMY.

ACCORDING to the "Statesman's Year Book," the Mexican Army consists of 3,700 officers and 45,323 men on a peace footing and 160,963 men on the war footing. Her navy is small, consisting of three gun boats and two screw cruisers. She would easily be able to put 300,000 men in the field. The population in 1882 was 10,460,793. The treasury estimates for the year ending June 30, 1886, place the revenues at \$29,760,000 and the expenditures at \$38,903,353. The public debt of Mexico in 1885, over \$50,000,000 of which is held by England, was about \$155,000,000, which includes \$25,000,000 of floating debt now funded in six per cent. bonds.

COURTESIES FROM THE NAVY.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA, in a letter of July 1 from Sitka, says: "At Chilkoot we found the U. S. steamer *Pinta*, the man-of-war stationed in this part of Alaska for the purpose of maintaining order and peace among the Indians of the country. We presented our letters from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, requesting the commander of the *Pinta*, Capt. Nichols, to convey us from any point in Southeastern Alaska to Yakutat or Icy Bay, or some point available for the ascent of Mount St. Elias and the exploration of the St. Elias Alps, if no duty interfered. Capt. Nichols received us very kindly and told us he would take immediate steps to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy, as there seemed to be no immediate use for the *Pinta* in the inland waters, and the trip to Yakutat Bay, which he recommended, would take but a day and a half from Sitka, where he would call for us in a few days, and where we would disembark from the *Ancon*. There were circumstances in this kindness shown by the Secretary of the Navy that I must say made me feel unusually grateful. In all my previous explorations I had had first to overcome or slight the most determined opposition from those in high authority in my own department, where I ought to have had the most cordial help, and here from wholly another department of the Government, and when I had the least claim to expect it, it was generously placed at the disposal of the little party in their modest attempts to know some little concerning an unknown part of our country."

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has just been directed to a letter signed "Deriter" (retired) in your issue of the 17th July, asking: "How it comes to pass that the Army Mutual Aid Association with something like a membership of 200 more than the Navy Mutual Aid pays a benefit of \$1,000 less."

The simplicity of this question can be equalled only by that of the "few interested parties," in whose behalf said question is propounded. To save words, the tables of assessment rates (including expenses) which hold in the two associations are subjoined:

| NAVY MUTUAL AID. | | Assessment. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Class. | | |
| A. | from 21 to 25 years of age..... | \$3 10 |
| B. | " 25 to 30 "..... | 3 50 |
| C. | " 30 to 35 "..... | 4 10 |
| D. | " 35 to 40 "..... | 4 80 |
| E. | " 40 to 45 "..... | 5 70 |
| F. | " 45 to 50 "..... | 6 90 |
| G. | " 50 to 55 "..... | 8 50 |
| H. | " 55 to 60 "..... | 11 00 |
| I. | " 60 to 62 "..... | 13 20 |

| ARMY MUTUAL AID. | | Assessment. |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Class. | | |
| 1. | Under 30 years..... | \$2 00 |
| 2. | Thirty to 35 years..... | 2 50 |
| 3. | Thirty-five to 40 years..... | 3 00 |
| 4. | Forty to 45 years..... | 3 50 |
| 5. | Forty-five to 50 years..... | 4 00 |
| 6. | Fifty to 55 years..... | 4 50 |
| 7. | Fifty-five to 60 years..... | 5 00 |
| 8. | Sixty to 65 years..... | 5 50 |
| 9. | All over 65 years..... | 6 00 |

"The Reason Why" is now very plain, I trust. But let us go into the matter just a little further. At date of last annual report the Navy Mutual Aid Association showed a membership of 753 paying a benefit of \$3,573.70, giving an average individual assessment of \$4.71. The Army Mutual Aid Association last reported a membership of 927 and benefit of \$2,500. Multiplying the difference of membership (169) by \$4.71 and adding the product to \$3,573.70 gives \$4,309.69, which is the probable benefit that the Navy Mutual Aid would pay with a membership equal to ours; or, what is more to my present purpose, it is the probable benefit that we would pay were we working under their scheme instead of our own. This estimated increase of benefit is, in fact, too large, because the Navy Mutual Aid Association now admits nobody over 45 years of age, whereas, at last report, it carried 75 members formerly admitted between ages 45 and 62, whose higher rates of assessment (ranging from \$6.90, Class F, to \$13.20, Class I) helped to make up the average \$4.71 which I have used. For the 169 new members, however, the rates would run only from \$3.10, Class A, to \$5.70, Class E. But whatever is proved with the larger benefit would make in our favor still more should a smaller sum be employed. Taking "Deriter" as belonging to our 6th class (for I think I recognize his style) and assessing him for a mortality of 1 1/2 per cent., the rate for those admitted at his age, in the N. M. A., we have 13x\$8.50=\$110.50 as the cost of his insurance of \$4,309.69; that is to say, \$26.29 per \$1,000 insurance.

In the Army Mutual Aid Association his \$2,500 insurance would cost him for the same normal mortality 13x\$4.50=\$58.50, which is at the rate of \$23.40 per \$1,000 of insurance, or nearly \$2 per \$1,000 cheaper.

Might not "Deriter" find something more profitable (not to say becoming) than turning up such mere's nests as this? Had his been a genuine desire for information only, a simple request preferred in the usual way for a copy of the N. M. A.'s table of rates would have enlightened him at once. Intelligent discussion of our affairs should be, and is, invited and welcomed at all times; but it is respectfully submitted, that in common fairness to the Association, all members ought to refrain from ignorant and cranky criticism. It is this, perhaps, more than anything else, that "is apt to engender discontent," etc., (see "Deriter"), and so probable does this seem to me that, for one, I would gladly see all such makers of paltry points take their departure from our Association, provided always that there could be any assurance that even when out of the fold they would have the pride to get instruction or the grace to keep quiet. But, seriously, should not any earnest and intelligent man be above hurling such homeopathic missiles as "Deriter's?"

WM. P. DUVAL.

THE WAMPANOAG AND VANDALIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To your quotation from Congressman Boutelle's speech, given in page eleven of the last number of the JOURNAL, there should have been added this comment: The Wampanoag never went to sea again after the famous trial trip in which it was alleged she made 17 1/2 knots, and ill-natured people said she was so thoroughly used up she could not go without a multitude of repairs. She was like the Quaker's horse. She cost, first and last, nearly two millions of dollars, and was sold about a year ago for forty thousand dollars! Her alleged English rival, the *Instant*, is still in existence, practically as good as ever, and has cost in all these years only about \$10,000 in repairs. Such "staying" powers as these—even if the speed be only 15 knots, as alleged—are better than such brilliant spurts as that of the Wampanoag. In point of fact, however, the *Instant* made 16 1/2 knots.

It is rather funny, too, to read, as a quotation from Sir Thomas Brassey, the identical language used by Chief Engineer J. W. King in reference to the *Vandalia*. This language in Sir Thomas Brassey's book is quoted verbatim from King's book, and by Mr. Boutelle made to do duty as the opinion of a disinterested observer!

Mr. King, it must be remembered, was Engineer-in-Chief when the *Vandalia's* machinery was designed. She was undoubtedly a very fair ship and performed very well, but she has recently been greatly "improved" by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and, as a consequence, her speed has fallen from 12 knots per hour to less than 10. Don't you think it is high time to have more performance and less brag and gab?

AUGUST 2, 1886.

A STATEMENT FROM MAJOR MCKEE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir: I notice in *The Sun* of July 31 an extract from the *St. Paul Globe* entitled "A Cheap Spree," which states that Mr. R. B. Hayes was the cause of getting "Major Paine of the Ordnance Department" into trouble on account of alleged conviviality with the said Paine in Washington. There is no officer named Paine in the Ordnance Department, nor has there ever been that I am aware of. I believe this statement refers to myself, and as it does Mr. Hayes a gross wrong I ask that you publish the following statement:

While I was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, a party of gentlemen, including Gen. Singleton, Comdr. Reed of the Navy, the Hon. Heister Clymer, and Gen. D. M. Frost, stopped there on a steamer to see me. We were all talking together in a social way when Frost said:

"McKee, they say in St. Louis you were ordered away from Washington on account of your being too convivial with Hayes, and being caught by the family taking him home one night when he was full. How is that?"

Now, as I had never spoken a word to Mr. Hayes in my life, and had heard frequently of his being a strict total abstinence man, I concluded, of course, Gen. Frost was joking, and that the answer should be similar to what I would reply if he had asked me whether I had not been ordered away for firing rockets at Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Corcoran, or dancing the can-can on top of the Washington Monument.

The absurdity and utter improbability of the thing seemed to me so patent that I replied at once something to this effect:

"You don't tell me that is out, do you? They saw us going in late, and that settled the business." The action of the entire party of gentlemen was such as to leave no doubt on my mind that this idle badinage was thoroughly understood. It seems Gen. Frost, however, took it in grave earnest. Hence, no doubt, this ridiculous story about "Major Paine," which emanated originally from some malicious brain, which I, conceiving it to be simply a silly joke of the moment, answered in the same spirit.

GEO. W. MCKEE.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 2.

BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Of the seven hundred private measures that have become laws during the first session of the 49th Congress, the following relate to the Army and Navy:

To close the accounts of Capt. James G. Martin, late Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A.; giving the widow of U. S. Grant free postage; for relief of Hollister E. Goodwin, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., and his sureties; authorizing the printing of 4,000 additional copies of report on European dock yards.

Bills giving pensions for the following persons have become laws:

Daughter of Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Smith, \$30 per month; children of Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, \$15 per month; children of Lieut. H. M. Harrington, \$15 per month; Asst. Paymaster Bailey Hascall, Chaplain John M. Green, Asst. Ensign John Owens, Lieut. Alonzo V. Richards, Signal Corps, Ensign J. W. A. Bennett, subject to general pension laws; the daughter of Gen. John McNeil, from \$20 to \$30.

Also pensions for the widows of the following officers:

Gen. U. S. Grant, \$5,000 a year; Col. Geo. A. H. Blake, subject to the general pension laws; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, \$2,000 a year; Gen. H. W. Benham, \$50 per month; Rear-Admiral and A. Harwood, \$50 a month; Commodore Thos. S. Filibrown, increased from \$30 to \$50 a month; Gen. Jas. S. Jackson, \$50 a month; Ord. Sergt. Lewis Leftman, \$25 per month; Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskins, \$50 per month; Commander T. A. M. Craven, from \$30 to \$50 per month; Major Gen. Ward B. Burnett, \$50 per month; Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray, increased from \$30 to \$50 per month; Brig.-Gen. Marcus M. Crocker, from \$30 to \$50 per month; Major-General B. Birney, from \$30 to \$50 per month; Commodore Alexander A. Semmes, \$50 per month; Major F. J. Farquhar, \$40 per month; Commodore Homer Crane Blake, U. S. N., \$50 per month; Major-Gen. Godfrey Wetzel, Engineers, U. S. A., \$50 per month; Inspector-Gen. Jas. A. Hardie, \$50 per month.

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

In an excellent letter to the New York Times in reference to the control of the improvement of New York harbor, Colonel Walter McFarland, C. E., U. S. A., says:

Strange as it may appear there is not now a single law of the United States under which any of the navigable waters of the United States may be protected against injury. Now, this being the case, what does the commission proposed in 1856 offer that is not now afforded by the Board of Engineers?

In 1856 the duties of the Corps of Engineers were restricted almost exclusively to the construction of fortifications. Few appropriations were made for river and harbor works and little work was done upon them, and the Corps of Engineers not then being experts in such work, there was reasonable ground for the formation of such a commission as was then proposed. A commission of engineers would, however, even then, have been better than the one proposed had it been possible to have secured one that could have been kept out of politics and would have possessed the honesty, fidelity and singleness of purpose that always have characterized the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Survey.

But the condition now is wholly changed. Since the close of the war the Corps of Engineers has had almost nothing to do in the construction of fortifications, while the appropriations for river and harbor works have been very large, and they have had more than twenty years of constant study and experience in their management. We have engineers now who are thoroughly conversant with this kind of work, and who, besides possessing the other necessary qualifications for many years, why, then, change this established system which has worked well for something else that must be an experiment? The power that would appoint the commission now appoints the Board of Engineers. The duties that are now performed by the one with experience would then be performed by the other without experience; and even a very young schoolboy knows that *experientia docet*.

The State of New York has lived a good many years under the Constitution of 1846. Why throw away that Constitution and go back to that which was previously in force—or still worse, to one that was only proposed, but never adopted? And yet it is such a thing as this which Mr. Higgins proposes. What is it, then, which makes it so very manifest to this gentleman that men without experience are to be preferred to men with it? Is it on such a basis that he manages his own business? If I may be pardoned for using his own flippant expression, what superhuman qualities attach to him or to the gentlemen by whom he wishes to displace the U. S. Engineers that he is so ready to throw experience to the winds and to try his own crude experiment in its place?

No one has a deeper respect for the United States Navy and the United States Coast Survey than I have. Their work

has been admirable in every way and an honor to the country, and wherever courage, daring and skill have been needed from them they have never failed. I have served with them, have been under the command of naval officers, have been under fire with them, with them when the *Richmond* was rammed by the *Manassas* at the head of the Potomac in 1862, and on many other occasions, and my relations with them have been always of the pleasantest character, and I sincerely trust that none of them will believe that the ground I am compelled to take in this matter is in any way a personal one. The question is not a personal one, but a professional one, which may, I hope, be argued with entire good feeling. No services stand higher than the Naval and the Coast Survey—each in its own profession. But that profession is not engineering, and in engineering the Corps of Engineers cannot regard them as competitors, nor do I believe that they themselves as a rule, look upon themselves in any such light.

A GOOD SOLDIER.

A FORT SHAW Correspondent of the *Missoulian* records "a few facts in the life of a man who died at Fort Shaw, June 25, 1886, and whose soldierly form has long been familiar to Co. H, 34 U. S. Infantry." James Fegan was born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1827. He early attained a military set up and habits of thought and action by service in the constabulary. Coming to this country shortly after his maturity, he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 2d U. S. Infantry, Oct. 29, 1851. He soon proved himself to be faithful, was promoted corporal, then sergeant. He served for over thirty years as a non-commissioned officer. He was never reduced to the ranks for misconduct; was never tried by a Court-martial. His lack of education alone prevented his further promotion. He was never known to be other than respectful, without subservience, and never sought familiarity either above or below his own station. His services in Utah and in connection with Indian campaigns gained him creditable mention at the hands of his superiors. In personal appearance Sergt. Fegan resembled Gen. Harney—as the latter was thirty years ago—being over six feet high, combining activity with strength, a model soldier of the type Frederick the Great would have pressed into his guard.

During the war he was engaged with his company at the siege of Yorktown, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, Bull Run, Centerville, South Mountain, Antietam (where he was wounded), Petersburg, Reams Station, James Station, Birney Station, Stoneman's Creek, first and second Deep Bottom, Southside Railroad, Danville Railroad, Boynton Plank Road, Appomattox Station, Manchester, Richmond, Dinwiddie Court House, surrender of Lee's army.

His record since the war bore endorsements of his bravery. Nineteen years ago at Plum Creek, Kas., he was a member of a detachment guarding a Government mule train, freighted with powder. Ranchmen inveigled the entire detachment, Fegan excepted, into drunkenness or desertion, and then attempted to capture the wagons. Single handed, Fegan defended the train successfully to its destination, and turned over his animals, wagons, and freight to Major Henry Douglas, 3d Infantry, without the loss of a penny to the public. For this deed Congress conferred upon him a medal. This medal and his silver corps badge were buried with him.

When the subject of creating a retired list for enlisted men was first broached President Arthur made the distinguished record of Sergt. Fegan the subject of a special message to Congress. The law passed, and Sergt. Fegan's record was its exponent. The old soldier had not lived an upright life in vain, and when the garrison of Fort Shaw heard the final volleys fired over his grave, doubtless the thought occurred to many, James Fegan deserves to be numbered among those heroes who lived without reproach or fear.

(Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

CRUISING IN THE CYCLOADES.

U. S. FLAGSHIP *PENSACOLA*,
HERMOPOLIS, ISLAND OF SYRIA, July 6.

We have been here since June 28. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 27 when the *Pensacola* got under way and stood out of Smyrna harbor for this port.

Before dark we were running through the Gulf of Smyrna. The heavens were cloudless, and at night were lighted with stars that were reflected lamently on a gently rolling sea. The wind was light and cooling and from a direction that enabled sail to be made. Monday morning the wind had shifted to an unfavorable quarter, and was blowing a moderate gale, with a steadily increasing tendency, and all sail was furled but the foretop-sail and jib, which was in the act of being done when a sudden and strong puff of wind carried away the jibboom and flying jibboom. We were then in between the islands of Tinos and Mykonos and within an hour's run of this port. The ship was hoisted to and the wreck secured and the topgallant yards and masts set down. In this untoward condition the *Pensacola* entered Hermopolis, presenting the appearance of having been in a terrible struggle with the angry elements. Work was immediately commenced toward repairing damages, and by July 2 everything was shipshape again.

The Fourth of July, by reason of falling on Sunday, was not celebrated on board the *Pensacola*, the day being observed in strict accord with its sacred character, the ceremony of paying tribute to Independence Day being reserved for the 5th. A Greek gunboat joined with us in honoring our natal day, displaying the American flag at the mainmast and cheerful bunting from yard arms. The weather was fine, and the day was given over entirely to the crew as a holiday, and full scope allowed their ebullient patriotism to seek an outlet in fun and frolic. The first on the programme was a boat race at 10 o'clock A. M., in the second and third cutters—the firemen and mechanics forming the crew of the second cutter, while the third cutter was rowed by deck people. The race was pulled over a two-mile course, and was witnessed by the cheering crew of the *Pensacola*. It was closely contested, and won by the firemen, scarcely half a boat's length ahead. Afterwards a purse was subscribed by the ship's company and presented to the victorious crew. At 12 o'clock all hands were piped to a dinner which the epicurean tastes of mess caterers had provided on a luscious scale of change from the daily bill of fare, and the tables were loaded with a typical Fourth-of-

July dinner. The palatable feast was eaten amidst a shower of flags that decorated the gun deck.

A Greek band had been engaged to furnish music throughout the day, and during the progress of dinner played patriotic Yankee airs, which, in conjunction with a rival band in a boat alongside, made a collision of sounds not at all productive of harmonious melody, and rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and kindred tunes, which their enterprise had obtained for the occasion, well nigh unrecognizable.

The majority of the sports were reserved for the afternoon, and directly dinner was completed, the committee of arrangements set the hurly-burly that characterized the festivities in motion. Money had been subscribed, and modest purses were offered as prizes to excite interest in the contests.

In the evening the "Pensacola Blackbirds," a minstrel troupe, completed the commemoration of the 110th anniversary of our independence by entertaining the officers and crew from 8 to 10.30 with an interesting entertainment, at which the United States Consul was present and several citizens.

The most prominent incident of the day was the ardent interest avowed by the people of Hermopolis. They were eager to express their sympathy in the occasion by a public demonstration, and communicated this desire to Capt. Dewey through the Consul, but the Captain deemed it expedient to decline the honor. They were determined, however, to extend us some sort of an ovation, and at night the sedan city was ablaze with fireworks, and gleaming rockets were discharged at frequent intervals in every portion of the city, while the summits of the numerous eminences were adorned with bonfires. An English steamer also burned signal rockets. All this reminded us to recognize the compliments, and night signals and rockets went hissing and spluttering from the *Pensacola's* stern with the celerity of a meteor's flash, illuminating the darkness with scintillating balls of fire as they exploded in the air. Early in the evening the Governor of Syria, the Russian, Belgian and United States Consuls paid official visits of courtesy to Captain Dewey, accompanied by the ladies of their families. The Governor was received with a guard of honor and saluted with 17 guns. The Russian and Belgian Consuls each received salutes of seven guns.

Information has reached the *Pensacola* from Constantinople that Egidio Mocella and Claudio Martinez, two of the bandmen with Admiral Franklin, on the *Kearsarge*, were drowned on June 27. The former was a native of Naples, and came out on the *Pensacola* from the United States. The latter was a Spaniard from Gibraltar, who was shipped one year ago. No particulars of how the unfortunate affair occurred accompanied the official order to drop their names from the pay-roll of the ship.

ECHOES FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, which assembled at San Antonio, July 31, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, From recent occurrences in the Republic of Mexico it appears that American citizens residing and being there have suffered violence from the hands of officials and citizens of Mexico, and

Whereas, We believe it to be the duty of the American Government to uphold the flag and protect the rights of our citizens, in whatever land or however humble they may be, from all acts of violence and outrage that may be perpetrated on them, and to resent every insult to our flag by foreign Powers, or to any of our citizens, whether native or adopted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to take prompt action for the release of Cutting, now imprisoned in Mexico, and to demand from the Mexican Government the punishment of the murderers of the naturalized citizen Arresures and full satisfaction and indemnity to be paid his family.

Governor Ireland has written to Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States Secretary of State, as follows:

I have the honor to indorse the copy of a telegram just received from Hon. E. D. Linn, American Consul at Piedras Negras. This man, Francisco Arresures, has been most foully murdered by the Mexican authorities, and it is but a repetition of the insults and outrages committed upon American citizens by the people and the authorities on the right bank of the Rio Grande. While no possible excuse can be given for the part taken by the Texas officers in the illegal arrest and delivery to the Mexican authorities, still nothing in palliation of the foul murder has or can be offered by the Mexican authorities. The persons, whoever they are, who were engaged in the illegal arrest will be prosecuted, and I demand in the name of the State and its people that this wrong by Mexico be atoned for and punished. If this State and her people must depend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN IRELAND, Governor of Texas.

The despatch referred to is as follows:

EAGLE PASS, July 30, 1886.

Your telegram just received. Francisco Arresures (Arresures) was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Diaz at Eagle Pass by order of Sheriff Oglesby on the night of the 26th inst. He was handcuffed and in fifteen minutes was delivered to Mexican officers across the Rio Grande River. Sheriff Oglesby claimed that he acted on a warrant of County Judge Hoffstetter, who says that Sheriff Oglesby persuaded him to sign the order for Arresures' arrest and delivery. There were no papers for his arrest from Mexico except a letter from Mondragon, Captain of the State Rangers in Coahuila, who made a general charge of horse stealing against Arresures. A protest against being delivered to the Mexican officers was strongly made by Arresures, who insisted that he would be killed by Mondragon, his personal enemy. He appealed to me for protection on the morning of July 27, and I at once demanded his return to Texas on the ground of his being kidnapped, and also had Oglesby to demand the prisoner's return on the same ground. Both demands were refused by Mondragon. At one o'clock at night Arresures was taken from jail and brutally murdered by three of Mondragon's troops.

In 1873 Arresures made declaration of citizenship in Maverick County. He lived with his family in Eagle Pass at the time of his arrest, and he was an omnibus driver. The best citizens in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras testify as to his good character. Sheriff Oglesby says he had a private understanding with Mondragon by which an escaped murderer from Texas, for whom a large reward had been offered, was to be delivered to Oglesby in exchange for Arresures. Public indignation is very great on both sides of the river over this affair.

E. D. LINN, United States Consul.

The Mexican papers published at El Paso del Norte, the *Observador Frontera* says: "Do you Americans believe that because you belong to a populous nation you will cause our weaker nation to vacillate? You think so? Do you think that by noise and burrahs you can scare our authorities? Never believe it, never let it enter your mind. You can never impose upon the sons of a warlike and valiant nation."

General Francisco Naranjo, of the Mexican Army, and a leader in the recent revolutionary troubles in Northern Mexico, was, says a press despatch, in Chicago a few days ago, and has gone from there to Niagara Falls, en route to New York City. General Geronimo Trevino, late Secretary of War of Mexico, likewise a leading participant in the recent border troubles, is expected to arrive at Chicago any day. From a large military experience as General in command of the Mexican forces in Northern Mexico, (and along the Rio Grande,) and from the great number of sympathizers he has among his own countrymen, he is supposed to be more feared by the party in power in Mexico than almost any other prominent Mexican that can be named.

The position taken by our Government is shown by the extracts from the correspondence of the State Department which follow:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1886.

You are instructed to demand of the Mexican Government the instant release of A. K. Cutting, a citizen of the United States, now unlawfully imprisoned at Paso del Norte.

(Mr. Jackson and Mr. Brigham to Mr. Bayard [telegrams], July 21 and 22.)

Instant release of Cutting refused. Mexico massing troops at this point. 150 men this morning and 2,000 said to be on their way. Cutting still in prison. Great excitement.

(Secretary Bayard to the President, Aug. 2.)

The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results.

The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by admitting the power of a foreign state to define offences and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Aside from the claim of extraterritorial power, thus put forth for the laws of Mexico and extending their jurisdiction over alleged offences admittedly charged to have been committed within the borders of the United States, are to be considered the arbitrary and oppressive proceedings which, as measured by the Constitutional standard of the United States, destroy the substance of judicial trial and procedure, to which Mr. Cutting has been subjected.

On the trial of Cutting by the Mexican court the laws of Texas were quoted as applicable to his case, it being conceded that the offence was committed in Texas. He was found guilty, refusing to make any defence on the ground that he could not recognize the court.

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

The preliminary trial of the new steel cruiser, *Atlanta*, in Long Island Sound, on Thursday, was very satisfactory in all respects. She was not driven at all to test her speed, her engines making hardly an average, when under full headway, of 58 turns, and her engineers and firemen being green hands. When fairly started she made twelve and eight-tenths knots an hour, which was deemed eminently satisfactory for a first trip by the naval experts on board. Her course extended fifty-seven miles, as far as the shoals off Stratford, Conn. On her return, she was met at City Island by the *Ntha*, which took off the Committee of the Advisory Board, who at once prepared and forwarded to Secretary Whitney a favorable report of the trip. She lay off White-stone during the night, reaching the Navy Yard early next morning. Good judges say, had her engines been driven to seventy turns, her speed would have exceeded considerably her fourteen and a half knots limit.

Besides her officers the *Atlanta* carried with her on her trial trip Capt. Wm. P. McCann, Comdr. A. S. Crowlinsgheld and Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson, composing the committee of the Naval Advisory Board, Engineer-in-Chief Loring and others. "We were all delighted with the cruiser," said Mr. Loring. "She steers like a pilot boat; more readily than any war ship I ever saw. Capt. McCann, the president of the Advisory Board, and in fact every man of the party was charmed with her. We consider the speed obtained—twelve and eight-tenths knots—as excellent, considering the fact that all the engineers are firemen except two, who were green hands fresh from the receiving ship. I don't doubt but that under more favorable conditions she will obtain a speed of fourteen knots an hour."

"Will a second trial trip be necessary?"

"No," replied Mr. Loring. "She has had her full complement."

"I consider her the best boat we have, because she is constructed in accordance with the most approved modern type. The members of the board think as I do."

J. J. Roach, the son of his father, in speaking of the *Atlanta* two weeks ago said: "We are willing to stake our reputation on that cruiser. I have personally watched every plate laid and supervised the driving of nearly every bolt. She is as perfect of her class as any cruiser can be."

THE YACHT GALATEA.

The English outter yacht *Galatea*, Lieut. W. Henn, who will shortly compete for the "America's Cup," arrived at Marblehead, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 1, 1886, thirty-two days from Plymouth. She sailed under a jury rig, and part of the time carried a try sail, a jib and jib topsail. She encountered extremely light winds and smooth seas during the entire passage. Lieut. Henn was accompanied by his wife. The *Galatea* is now being made ready for her racing spars and sails which came over by steamer. The displacement of the *Galatea* is 158 tons. She has a steel plate keel fitted with lead, her only ballast. From the sides of this the board plates start and are riveted on. In this hollow keel, as it were, are 82 tons of lead, filling it solid to near the top, there being but five tons of movable ballast on top for trimming. All ballast is thus in the keel. She is built entirely of steel. Her deck is of white pine, with all fittings of teak, while steel is largely used for bits, channels, coamings of hatches, etc. Her full dimensions are:

| | Feet. |
|--|--------|
| Length on deck, over all..... | 100.50 |
| Length on deck, stem to sternpost..... | 90.50 |
| Length on deck, waterline..... | 86.80 |
| Beam, extreme..... | 14.99 |
| Depth of hold..... | 13.30 |
| Draft, extreme..... | 13.50 |

Her record as a racer is not very satisfactory, but she has proved to be an able craft, and since her brief racing career has received various alterations

which her owner and designer believe have greatly improved her speed. The interior arrangements of the *Galatea* are perfect, and her cabins and main saloon, beside being extremely roomy and lofty, are models of elegance.

CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM GENERAL NEWTON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A COMMUNICATION of Mr. A. Foster Higgins to the *Times*, published in the issue of the 28th ult., has been called to my attention, and I beg leave to refer to a most remarkable statement contained therein in the following words: "Second—I respectfully repeat the assertion that at this moment there exists no well defined, well digested, and scientific plan for the creation of a proper 30-foot channel into this harbor. These gentlemen would have you believe that there is such a plan. What is it? Lieut.-Col. McFarland says it is a plan requiring six years and \$6,000,000, while the distinguished Chief of Engineers assures Senator Miller that it will require three years and \$3,000,000." The gentleman is called upon to substantiate his statement concerning the cost of the improvement as estimated by Gen. Newton at \$3,000,000 and confided to Senator Miller. The Senator himself (see *Congressional Record* of July 4, 1886, page 6,863) states to the Senate as follows: "The estimated cost of the work is between five and six millions." Certainly, if Gen. Newton had assured the Senator that the cost would be only \$3,000,000, he would have been too glad to have so stated it in his speech as another strong inducement to undertake the work.

In reality but one estimate of the cost has been made, viz.: that of the Board of Engineers, which will be found at page 14, Executive Document No. 78, Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session, in these words: "The total cost of the improvement, giving 30 feet from New York to the ocean, would be about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000." Col. McFarland, Gen. Newton, Senator Miller and the Senate Committee on Commerce have equally followed the estimate of the board. Gen. Newton did then think, and is of the opinion at this time, that if a sufficiency of money were granted continuously the whole work might be done in three years, and Col. McFarland thinks that it could be finished in six years with an appropriation averaging \$1,000,000 annually. Will some one be kind enough to point out the contradiction existing between these two statements? Mr. Higgins, however, is much concerned because according to him "there exists no well-defined, well digested, and scientific plan for the creation of a proper 30-foot channel into this harbor." I desire to ask two questions: Would Mr. Higgins be able to recognize a well-defined, well-digested, scientific plan if one were presented to him? And are the sound business men of New York, in opposition to their own business interests, reconciled to the idea of relieving practical and scientific matters of such importance to men who have had, so far as known to the public, neither education nor experience? JOHN NEWTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1886.

GENERAL MAURY'S MILITARY RECORD.

The nomination of Dabney H. Maury to be Minister to the United States of Colombia met with considerable opposition among Senators, based upon the following extract from the records of the War Department:

G. O. ST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1861.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of this Department that Captain Dabney H. Maury, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Carter L. Stevenson, 5th Infantry, and Lieutenant Edward Dillon, 6th Infantry, entertain and have expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, their names will be stricken from the rolls of the Army.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

A NEWPORT, R. I., correspondent writing of "Teams to Dream About" as seen by him on the road says: "Admiral Luce, U. S. N., dignified, erect, gray whiskered, finds time to run away from his command at Portland and enjoy an afternoon with Mrs. Luce at their favorite Newport. A single horse victoria satisfies the gallant Admiral's desires. The coachman does not look like a sailor man impressed for land service. Comdr. Fred Pierson, late of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Pierson sat in a low victoria, with a pair of browns and a very fat coachman in green livery on high. A small sized gentleman who now came on appeared very lonely. His isolation arose from the fact that he was the only really distinctive team of all the numerous wheeled gentlemen by horses on the avenue. Therefore the gentleman seemed lost. It was Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., the commander of the 4th Artillery, who drives a typical American road wagon of the spider web order. With a pair of unmistakable sorrel trotters alongside the pole Col. Best smoked a cigar with a good will that recalled General Grant as he used to appear in a similar turnout. The Colonel had scarcely passed when along came Mrs. Best, formerly Miss Tooker, of New York, until two years ago, when she met the impressionable warrior and surrendered. Mrs. Best has one of the most showy equipages in Newport. A stylish victoria, with blue liveries, high acting bays and ultra London harnesses comprise the points of interest, unless it be that the footman is a Japanese boy, who displays a bright cherry waistcoat."

General J. B. Fry, U. S. A., keen and alert, evincing in his physiognomy the clever characteristics which distinguished his goosequill contest with General Tecumseh Sherman, rode after a black pair in a low victoria and pronounced green liveries.

Colonel W. E. Prince, U. S. A., drives blacks, Gen. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., dark bays.

The *Prossido County News* of Aug. 3 has the following Fort Davis items:

Major Carlton has returned from Fort Hancock and is post commander during the absence of Cois. Brackett and Clendenin. Major W. H. Gardner, surgeon, granted four months' leave, expects to leave for the East Aug. 12. Lieut. Jas. Allen, the newly appointed adjutant 3d Cavalry, arrived Saturday from Fort Sill, I. T. An order directs A. A. Surg. Paul Clendenin to proceed to San Antonio for assignment to duty in Texas. Dr. Clendenin is a son of Col. D. B. Clendenin, 3d Cavalry, soon to return to this post from leave, and it is hoped Dr. Clendenin may be assigned to duty at Fort Davis.

ORGANIZATION OF RIFLE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In every city, town and village of these United States are to be found some who, either from a previous taste, or from having read accounts of matches and competitions elsewhere, have formed an undeveloped desire and ambition to handle a rifle before a target with other competitors. A few of these may have used a shotgun, and by returning proudly home with a full bag of game have proved their skill with that weapon. Others may be the happy possessors of rifles that they have rarely, if ever, fired; and others, again, may wish to have a rifle and wish, also, to shoot with it, but are deterred. Still others may feel possessed of a species of white elephant in that, although possessed of a rifle, there is no suitable place where to test it.

There are plenty of professional books, Wingate, Laidley, Blunt, etc., replete with the technical knowledge essential for the soldiers to know. There is, however, a want generally recognized. There has long been felt to be needed a book to set forth in simple language concise, common sense, plain facts, definite instructions, blunts for the organization of a rifle club; the establishment of an open-air range; the duties of the different officers; the method of successfully conducting matches; of managing the affairs of the organization, and, above all, to teach how to use the rifle to attain the best results.

The author of such a book should be a man of known superiority in the handling and shooting of his rifle; one who has frequently and publicly often attested his skill and pre-eminence with the arm; one who has demonstrated in the field and in the mountains, in summer's heat and in winter's cold his ability to bring down big game as well as to hit a black patch in the centre of an area of painted canvas. He should be an athlete, too, of the Dr. Winship school, that is a man combining the maximum of muscular strength and physical endurance with the lithe alertness of the practical gymnast.

Happily, we understand that such a book is in process, and the author, Captain William Krause, 3d Infantry, is reported to be—as his remarkable shooting of this year has clearly entitled him to be—the selected representative marksman of his regiment at the pending competitions at Fort Snelling and Leavenworth.

The 3d Infantry is at the head of the Army as regards its figure of merit in shooting. Capt. Krause has emerged from the modest seclusion in which he has been pleased hitherto to remain whilst other claimants were competing. With 170 cartridges and the Service rifle, on the Fort Missoula range, he has not only completed the sharpshooter qualification but has made the highest general average ever reported. Captain Krause thus stands at the head of his regiment, and is certainly good for every honor that he will gratify his friends and would-be rivals by competing for.

The publication by him of the methods by which his results have been attained will evoke a widespread desire on the part of many interested parties.

MARKSMAN.

THE CHANGE IN THE MARTINI-HENRY.

We published on page 1069 of the JOURNAL of July 24 a table carefully prepared by Col. Arbuthnot, R. A., superintendent of the Royal Enfield Armory, showing the calibres, trajectories at distances from 500 to 2,000 yards, inclusive, powder charges and projectiles, etc., of the Service arms of Europe and the United States, including the newest types adopted, the Swedish Jarman and the Enfield-Martini. In a paper of considerable length, read by Col. Arbuthnot at the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, a full account of the new—or rather the altered—rifle for the British Army, is given. Having already published a condensed description of the new arm, it is hardly necessary to refer to the changes in the Martini-Henry in detail, other than those that affect the ballistic powers and general effectiveness of the arm—the structural changes being the substitution of a sword bayonet considerably shorter than the old triangular appliance and set under the barrel, and a narrowing of the butt so as to adapt it better to the shoulder, and setting of the butt plate at a more acute angle in order to meet the objection to too straight stocking. By express orders of the Secretary of State for War the original Martini action is retained, with the immaterial addition of a safety-bolt actuating the tumbler and a round tumbler axis instead of a square one.

Col. Arbuthnot's paper is essentially an apologetic one, evidently anticipating and preparing for the almost uniformly adverse criticism of official policy in the debate which, as usual in the Institution, followed its reading. The necessity for a change, he observes, lies in the fact that the initial velocity of the Martini-Henry is less than that of the service arms of the continental powers, thus rendering it a relatively inefficient rifle at ranges below 500 yards, or what is termed the immediate dangerous zone. At long ranges, 1,500 to 2,000 yards, it, with the American Springfield, through its heavy projectile, attains and keeps up a greater velocity than the Werndl, Mauser, Vetterli, and Gras; "seeing, however, that infantry habitually fire at short ranges, any advantage in flatness of trajectory over 1,000 yards is no real compensation for inferiority at short ranges. This is the main reason for adopting a new arm on the score of shooting. A second reason exists in the need of a magazine arm for rapid firing at critical moments, especially on board ship, where the carriage of ammunition does not present a difficulty."

The reduction of the calibre of the English rifle to .40 in. has been determined upon after careful trial of calibres, ranging from .45 in. to .30 in., the weight of the projectile in each trial being fixed to maintain the value of D²-W, the formula indicating the retardation of the air to be overcome. With the .40 calibre the most uniform results were secured, though exceptionally good shooting was obtained with the lower calibres.

In adopting the new calibre and bullet (the cartridge having a solid-drawn, bottle-necked shell), the necessity of a new barrel and modified rifling was found imperative. The new barrel, in fact, was the principal matter to be decided—it must necessarily be smaller in the bore, to enable a lighter bullet to be of sufficient length and "sectional density" to shoot well.

The barrel was settled on after patient calculation and experiment. The twist of rifling which gave the best results was one turn in 15 inches. The rifling has seven grooves of ratchet form. "This is a remarkably quick rifling," says Col. Arbuthnot, "and for some time we experienced great difficulty in overcoming the fouling. We tried wads of every description, till at length we hit upon the wad which has since been adopted. It is a compound wad $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of hard cardboard next the powder and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of beeswax next the bullet. On the explosion of the powder taking place, the beeswax is flattened between the cardboard and bullet and then forced into the grooves; and the cardboard being 'set up' also takes the rifling and cleans out the fouling."

With the Martini-Henry the recoil of the arm was a very serious matter, owing, in the opinion of many, to the peculiar Henry rifling with an increasing twist muzzle-ward. With the new twist of one in 15 inches the recoil can hardly be lessened, especially as the charge of 85 grains of quick-burning powder is retained. The quick firing is to be facilitated by means of a quick loader. Col. Arbuthnot candidly remarks that this quick loader "is not intended to take the place of a magazine." The device adopted (which resembles in appearance, according to a correspondent's report, an exaggerated pepper-box) is hung to one side of the receiver-frame, and holds six cartridges. By a zigzag spring the cartridges are forced up successively by an inclined plane, the head of each passing through the lid ready for the soldier's fingers. Practice has demonstrated that with the quick loader six rounds can be fired in 25 seconds as against 40 seconds loading from the pouch.

The results obtained with the new barrel and projectile are undeniably excellent, handsomely beating the Jarman, of a nearly equal calibre, both in flatness of trajectory at short range, and sustained velocity at 2,000 yards and upwards.

The debate upon the merits of the Enfield-Martini, following Col. Arbuthnot's address was generally adverse to the policy of the government. The principal objections were the evil of retaining the Martini breech action and the danger that it may defer the introduction of a magazine arm. The bolt action was vigorously championed by one or two of the speakers as having been adopted by continental powers and proven in its several types admirable in service. In answer to the general objection to the retention of the Martini as an obstacle to further progress, Col. Arbuthnot replied that the question of barrel and calibre having been settled, the barrels can be used with any action suited to a magazine arm. With regard to magazine arms, he concluded, an admirable one has already been approved by the Committee, and is being made experimentally both for the Army and Navy, to be soon issued for trial.

THE LEE MAGAZINE GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I hope you will not think that a veritable magazine fire has been opened on you, but even if you are under that impression you will I am sure recognize the Lee from the regularity and continuity with which the fire is maintained. Were I the ten-shot man I should long since have had to retire behind a stone-wall or some other friendly shelter in order to enjoy a little quiet leisure while refilling my magazine.

The correspondent, whose letter appears on page 15 of your issue of last week seems to advocate some kind of magazine arm, but what kind I am unable to determine from his remarks. The U. S. Small Arms Magazine Board was, I venture to say, as well fitted a body of men for the work as was ever brought together, and anyone who wishes to do so can refer to their report, which shows that better results were obtained in one minute's firing from a large number of the guns tested, as single shooters, though they were really magazine rifles. This does not apply to the Lee, which can always maintain its superiority as a magazine arm.

Now one minute is almost too small a space of time in which to expect a very decisive result from any fire, yet even before that short period has elapsed the utility of the ten-shot gun as a magazine arm is exhausted, and it is thereafter only fit to be used as a single shooter, unless, as I have said before, there is some friendly shelter near at hand where the soldier can retire. Of course the enemy will understand why the fire has slackened and will obligingly wait the return of the warriors, not in the meantime making any strenuous efforts to disturb them.

At Lang Son I am informed by one who was present, there were between 5,000 and 6,000 French (principally Algerians and Turcos) armed with the Kropatchek, opposed to the Chinese, 3,000 of whom were armed with the Lee, the balance with matchlocks, spears, and bows and arrows.

The "consensus of European military opinion" may say ten is the number and the limit may have been "fixed for all the world" by the two greatest military powers of modern times, France and Germany; but while the consensus is still in embryo and the two modern nations are fixing things, a semi-barbarous people step in and whip one of the high fixing parties, by the use of the Lee, so that its claim of 80,000,000 sterling indemnity is gladly dropped and peace accepted upon almost any terms.

F. A.

ILION, NEW YORK, August 4.

(From the Grand Army Review.)

This seems to be a case of "whole cloth."

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, has issued a pamphlet called "General Hazen's Reply to the Second Comptroller," in which he speaks so disrespectfully of the late Gen. Hancock that fresh trouble is on hand for him. Charges will be brought against him for libelling Hancock in the manner stated before the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with a view to his expulsion from that order.—San Antonio (Texas) Express, June 16.

We wrote to Gen. Hazen about this. He sent a copy of the book with a brief memorandum, "Page 76, if anywhere. W. B. H." We looked through the book with care, paying special attention to page 76. There is absolutely no foundation for the statement quoted, and we take pleasure in saying so, for we had shared a somewhat general impression that strong individuality sometimes betrayed Gen. Hazen into indefensible positions.

THE STATE TROOPS.

DISBANDMENT OF NEW YORK GENERALS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21, of Aug. 5, from State Headquarters, announce as follows:

The existing division and brigade organizations are disbanded, and their commanding officers and the division and brigade staff officers rendered supernumerary. Chiefs of staff will without delay forward to the Adjutant General all the books and records of their division and brigade headquarters; and they, and all the other officers of the staff mentioned, will turn in to the chief of ordnance all public property in their possession. The signal corps of the 2d Division and 8th Brigade are disbanded and the officers thereof rendered supernumerary; the enlisted men will be mustered out by the Inspector General or an officer of his department, Aug. 17 and 25 next. All public property in the possession of these signal corps will without delay be turned in to the chief of ordnance.

The National Guard is reorganized in four brigades as follows: The 1st Brigade, with headquarters at New York City, will consist of the 1st and 2d Battalions, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 23d, 60th and 71st Regiments of Infantry. The 2d Brigade, with headquarters at Brooklyn, will consist of the 3d Battalion, the 13th, 14th, 22d, 32d and 47th Regiments, and the 17th Separate Company of Infantry. The 3d Brigade, with headquarters at Albany, will consist of the 4th and 6th Battalions, the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Separate Companies of Infantry. The 4th Brigade, with headquarters at Buffalo, will consist of the 5th Battalion, the 6th and 7th Regiments, and the 1st, 2d, 8th, 10th, 25th, 30th, 32nd, 34th, 35th, 40th, 41st and 42d Separate Companies of Infantry.

Elections for commanding officers of these four brigades are ordered to be held Aug. 25, 1886, at 2 P. M. For the 1st Brigade at the State Arsenal, New York City, at which Col. Emmons Clark, 7th Regt., is ordered to preside. For the 2d Brigade at the Armory of the 47th Regiment, at which Col. Louis Finkelmeier, 32d Regt., is ordered to preside. For the 3d Brigade at the Adjutant General's Office, at which Maj. Gen. Joseph Porter is ordered to preside. For the 4th Brigade at the Armory of the 6th Regiment, at which Col. Thos. S. Waud, 65th Regt., is ordered to preside. Presiding officers will cause the electors to be properly notified at least 10 days before the time appointed for the election.

Col. Fred. Plisterer, A. A. G., is relieved from duty with the 5th Brigade. Until commanding officers of brigades have been commissioned, batteries, regiments and separate companies will report direct to the Adjutant General.

That a thunderstorm was brewing at Albany has been known for months, especially at division and brigade headquarters of the New York National Guard. The force of the bolt and its sweeping results were, however, not anticipated. It surpasses the expectations of the most ardent supporters of a rational régime for the State troops. The National Guard from times immemorial has been top heavy, a fact which has been put before the public so often, through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that it does not need any special mention now. The best general officers, such as Molineux, Rogers, Oliver, and others, have openly acknowledged the fact and declared their willingness to "step down and out" for the benefit of the Guard. The fuss and feather elements, however, were opposed to reform and forever on the lookout for an increase of gold and bullion and feathers, and their influence was strong enough to delay reform with every preceding administration. Adjutant-General Porter's decisive, radical action has now, however, set the matter at rest, and he will meet with the support of every true friend of the National Guard. The whole Guard feels relieved.

The National Guard will now be commanded by four Brigadier-Generals, stationed at New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo, respectively, an arrangement in proportion with the number of troops to be commanded, meeting every requirement and satisfactory in every respect.

The only trouble is to find officers capable of filling the positions according to the requirements of the present day. Only few of this calibre are known at present, and therefore there may be some difficulty in making the proper selections. For this purpose we call attention to the following gentlemen: Captain Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment; Colonel James H. Jones, 12th Regiment; Ex-Brigadier-General C. T. Christensen and Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver. Any one of these gentlemen would make a successful Brigade Commander.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1886.

The troops encamped at Peekskill during the week ending July 31 were entirely composed of separate companies, and divided into three battalions under command of Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, Asst. Adj. Gen. 3d Brigade; Lieut. Col. Selden C. Clobridge, 14th Regt., and Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, of the 23d Regt., respectively. Each commander governed his own battalion, issued his orders, etc., without regard to his neighbors, but under the general instructions of the post commander, so that whatever results were achieved depended upon their own efforts. The companies, as usual, differed as to size, standard and kind of instruction and capacity of commanders and subaltern officers, but the assignments had been made so that each battalion had about an equal share of the good and inferior material. All three started from about the same point. The companies had all been in camp before, and several of them as portions of provisional regiments, but under this year's organization the battalions were composed so that hardly any of the companies had served together before. This added some difficulty to the task of the battalion commanders, but otherwise they were untrammelled in the adoption of their measures, and there was nothing to prevent a thorough exercise of discipline and an exact compliance with orders.

The average separate company is a remarkable compound. The men generally are of excellent physique and character, quiet and less assuming and aggressive than the city regiments, and, as a rule,

well drilled in the manuals and marchings, but with hardly an exception they add extra touches not prescribed in Tactics. Left to themselves the entire year, with exception of the brief annual visit of the Inspector-General, these fancy movements gradually multiply, and thus we see at the camp, with 12 companies, 12 different manuals and just as many different steps and general methods of drilling. This irregularity is a source of annoyance on every occasion where men of different companies are required to work together and particularly on guard and parades. The eradication of the evil consumes much valuable time. When it is considered how much time and work are wasted in the first place in drilling the men in "fancy" movements up to the point considered necessary, to the detriment of practical work, and in the second place in bringing them back to a rational point, it would pay the State authorities to take the matter up and issue orders compelling a strict adherence to present tactics and text books, and prescribing a certain practical course, deviation from which to be considered a military offence. The establishment of the annual encampments has brought about considerable change in the direction of increased regularity and uniformity among the isolated commands, but the evil is still quite pronounced, and a serious obstacle to rapid progress such as is necessary to make a week's encampment a success. We heard a captain give orders to his command according to Casey's tactics and afterwards declare that that was "sufficient for instruction." That was one extreme. In another company, which had the manual down almost to the regularity of automata, we noticed on the last day of the encampment a private appear before his captain with his musket slung carelessly on his shoulder, and salute by touching his cap with the disengaged hand. In fact it seems that in some companies the notion prevails that the sergeant's salute is only intended for sergeants. The rest of the men render improvised salutes of all kinds. We could mention a multitude of absurdities of this sort, but the above show sufficiently how time is spent unnecessarily and how men, anxious and willing to do the right thing, are allowed to drift into erroneous habits for the simple sake of show, and how their rational military education is neglected.

Under these circumstances, the Battalion Commander, with the least tendency to fuss and feathers and the clearest view to practical business, was bound to come out first, and he did. It is, however, due to all to say that, on general principles, they managed their commands with remarkable tact and ability. Lieutenant-Colonel Frothingham, although at present in the Adjutant-General's Department, was, when second in command of the 23d Regiment, one of its most progressive officers, and although he could hardly be expected to be entirely free from all the old "milish" notions of his old command, he handled his battalion well and showed himself a competent officer. Had he confined himself strictly to tactics and acknowledged the fact that dress parade is ended, so far as the officers are concerned, when the Commander has acknowledged their salutes and given his orders, he would have established a better reputation for practicality. To form the officers like a square of recruits in his rear until the companies are marked off, is undignified, unattractive and ridiculous. In fact, if tactics were interpreted literally, companies would not be justified in marching off, because they can only do so when the officers have dispersed, and a formation elbow to elbow, Black Crook fashion, is certainly not a dispersion. Colonel Clobbridge, a practical soldier, whose empty sleeve and the several bullets he carries around with him in various portions of his body at once prove him a soldier of merit and practical experience, fell into the same error—in fact he went one better by compelling the officers at the close of dress parade, at the approach of the color company, to uncover and hold their helmets over the right shoulder. Respect to the colors should be cultivated under all circumstances, but regulations and tactics prescribe how this is to be done, and there is no reason nor authority why anything laid down should be exceeded. The more practical company officers, although they did as they were told, nevertheless resented monkey business of this sort in their minds. They knew that it was wrong, that the time consumed in touching them the performance was wasted, and their interest in their work and respect for their commanders decreased accordingly.

In the battalion commanded by Colonel Harding there was nothing of this sort allowed; when approached on the subject, he repelled those who were advocating such practices, with a decided "No, sir, nothing but downright work in this battalion, and no monkeying," and the result was the best piece of work accomplished this season. "It is the battalion of the camp," said General H. Jackson, and in this opinion the JOURNAL heartily concurs.

The troops have now been brought down to such a state of discipline that quietness at night, decorous behavior during the day, and absolute cleanliness of the camp have become matters of course, and it seems superfluous to make any more particular mention of these features, and yet how important are they, and how much is their observance violated in other camps! It gives further satisfaction to notice that the eternal shout for the corporal of the guard which used to make night hideous, has ceased, that the men at the sound of taps go to bed, and extinguish their lights, and thus save the company officers an everlasting rush about from one end of the camp to the other, and that the police party understand and perform their duty without continual supervision. The camp was in a state of police which it was impossible to improve upon. Take in connection with this the simply admirable mess arrangements of Messrs. Windholz and Yale, and the officers were entirely free to give their whole energy to the instruction of their men in general duty, drill, skirmishing and work of a purely military nature. That, under such circumstances, the camp prospered is not surprising.

There were daily battalion drills, company drills early in the morning, theoretical instruction of officers by the battalion commanders and of non-commissioned officers and guard details by Col. Philster and Lieut. Thurston. The weather was oppressive during the entire week, but the heat was not permitted to interfere with the regular course of work. The only drill missed was in the battalion of Col. Clobbridge, on account of indisposition of its

commander. This immediately threw the battalion behind, which shows how important is a rigid adherence to the schedule. The guard duty, especially towards the end of the tour, ranks among the best ever performed in camp. The men proved themselves unusually apt to learn, and the majority walked their posts and attended to their duty like well-instructed regular soldiers. We cannot, however, pay the same compliment to the officers on skirmish drill. A large portion evidently had never paid any attention to the matter until they came here, and they naturally found themselves in the usual predicament in similar cases, which we have been compelled to point out week after week. In battalion drill the improvement was rapid and quite satisfactory, although very few of the captains understood much about it in the beginning, when, in fact, many did not even know how to come on the line for dress parade. In spite of close supervision and continual instruction the alignments on parade were as crooked as ever, and particularly did the officers distinguish themselves by their lack of proper dressing. That the instruction of their men even in the manual had only been partially attended to was proven whenever the usual routine of commands on parade was departed from. An order like trail arms, or arms port, generally broke up the whole line. Companies which went through their drill with the precision of clockwork, right in front, invariably went to pieces when ordered to execute the same movements left in front, all of which proves beyond doubt that their armory drill is one-sided. Their experience this week, however, could hardly fail to open their eyes to their defects, and the camp will doubtless cause them to introduce better methods of instruction.

We have heard from Inspectors and others who occasionally observe the separate companies at home, that all movements are invariably executed right in front. This week's experience fully confirmed such statements. The study and practice of skirmish drill should be made compulsory, and every officer should at least be familiar with the commands laid down and able to repeat them correctly at any time. An officer who, for deploying and assembling of skirmishers, gives the commands open and close files should be kept at his task until he knows how to do his work properly, and if he won't or cannot learn, he has no business to be in command of a company. Those who insist on following obsolete tactics and will not adopt modern methods, no matter how meritorious their services during the war, can be retired with advantage to the Service. All these defects and numerous others can be prevented by an occasional perusal of the tactics, and there is no excuse for bringing them into camp. Every company commander should come prepared to take full charge of his men in all that pertains to the school of the company, skirmishing, and the school of the soldier. If the battalion commander has to look after such matters, other branches must suffer, and this has been the fact in only too many instances. The high point of excellence obtained in guard and sentry duty is the result of the work of the State Inspectors.

In spite of all defects, however, the three battalions made marvellous progress in everything that pertains to the profession of a soldier and when the companies left camp it was the unanimous verdict of those who had watched their doings, that their work was the best and their progress the greatest achieved this year.

The battalion commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Harding, of the 24th, on account of the soldierly qualities of its commander, his strict attention to practical business, and avoidance of all superfluous, unilitary practices, made the best record. His methods may well be regarded as models for future battalion commanders.

COURTESIES ACKNOWLEDGED.

LIEUTENANT HILLS, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, has rendered acknowledgment of courtesies shown him in the letter which follows:

PORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., July 26, 1886.
Col. Chas. L. Fincke, com'd'g 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.:

COLONEL: It was my purpose immediately on my return from Newport to express to you and, through you, to the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., my grateful appreciation of the courtesies extended to me by one and all during the week's sojourn in your midst. An unusual pressure of business, succeeded by the lamentable death of my most cherished and intimate brother officer, prevented me from doing that which I had intended. I trust I may be excused from even the appearance of non-appreciation of your unbounded hospitality, your untiring and ever successful endeavors to make me "at home" while with you. I can say most truthfully that a more enjoyable trip I never made; and my hearty thanks are due and are given unreservedly to all the gentlemen with whom I came in contact.

I feel I cannot, in justice to myself, close this letter without expressing my admiration of the manner in which the military duties pertaining to troops, either in front or in camp, were performed; of the high soldierly bearing of officers and men; of the apparent ever-present recollection that the reputation of the regiment was for the time, in their hands, and of that fine state of discipline that required only an expression of the commandant's wishes—not an order—to have those wishes carried out.

I congratulate you personally upon the honor of commanding so fine a body of men, and the city and the State upon the possession of a regiment so thoroughly imbued with the true military spirit and so thoroughly equipped by discipline and instruction for any emergency that may call it forth.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. R. HILLS, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., 5th Art.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SECOND PROVISIONAL REGT. AT ALBANY.

The 11th, of Mount Vernon, Capt. I. N. Pressey; the 16th, of Newburgh, Capt. James T. Chase; the 4th, of Yonkers, Capt. Ruffalo Cobb; the 15th, Capt. Berthold Myers, and the 10th, of Poughkeepsie, 1st Lieut. Louis P. Haubennestel, commanding; the 14th, of Kingston, Captain Benjamin J. Hornbeck; the 16th, of Catskill, Capt. A. M. Murphy, and the 3d Separate Co., of Hudson, Capt. William B. Eiling, were constituted the 2d Provisional Regiment for the Albany Bicentennial, and the command assigned to Capt. William Haubennestel, Brevet Major, 10th Separate Co. The steamer *Kaaterskill* was assigned as the headquarters and means of transportation for the command. Major Haubennestel announced the following staff: 1st Lieut. John P. Wilson, Asst. Surgeon; 10th Separate Co., Adjutant; 1st Lieut. John I. Pruyn, 4th Separate Co., Quartermaster; and 1st Lieutenant Stuart B. Carlisle, Assistant Surgeon 11th Separate Co., Surgeon. On July 21 the steamer proceeded to Yonkers and received the 11th and 4th Companies; Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill and Hudson were reached during

the night, when the following effective strength was reported to the Adjutant: 11th Co.—4 officers, 52 men; 4th Co.—3 officers, 58 men; 5th Co.—3 officers, 36 men; 15th Co.—2 officers, 43 men; 10th Co.—4 officers, 51 men; 14th Co.—4 officers, 51 men; 16th Co.—8 officers, 42 men; 2d Co.—3 officers, 50 men. Total—24 officers, 425 men. Albany was reached at an early hour of July 22, when, after a hearty breakfast, the regiment, headed by the 21st Regiment Band, 21 pieces, of Poughkeepsie, disembarked and line was formed on Quay Street when they were marched to Pearl Street and assigned to their position in line in the 1st Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Haw. Oliver. The regiment was greeted with hearty applause. The snap and vim of its commander was infectious. The line was formed almost to perfection, officers and men seeming to vie with each other to do their full duty. The review in line and in column by companies was a fine ceremony. The passage in column by company was well executed, the marching excellent, alignments and distances well preserved and salutes of officers as near perfection as can be attained by a command that had never paraded together before. The 19th Co. had the right, and its 40 files front with their free swinging step attracted much attention and applause. The 15th Co., with its one-armed little captain, the color company, was finely received. The 11th, 4th, 5th, 14th, 16th and 2d companies were ably off, and the 1st Division a fine body of men, a credit to the National Guard. The line of march was rather long and tedious, but accomplished in good shape. They returned to the steamboat for dinner about 2 P. M., and did full justice to it. Quartermaster Pruyn and Surgeon Carlisle are deserving of praise for their efficient and zealous services, while Major Haubennestel, as commander, was the right man in the right place. In years of actual experience in actual service I have never seen a body of men brought together on such short notice, and almost comparative strangers to one another, who acted so promptly and en rapport as this provisional regiment. At 6 P. M. the command embarked for their respective homes amid the cheers of a large multitude who had assembled to see them off.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

COLUMBUS, O., JULY 29, 1886.

THE 2d Brigade of the Ohio National Guard went into camp, two miles from Springfield, on the 21st and struck tents on the 28th. It was composed of two batteries of the 1st Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Slutz commanding; the 7th Regiment Infantry, eight companies, (including Toledo Cadets, attached), Major Rott commanding; the 9th Battalion (colored), three companies, Major Harper commanding; the 14th Regiment, eleven companies (including the Governor's Guards, attached), Major Cook commanding.

Colonel Freeman of the 14th was to have been the Commandant, but owing to a bad accident was unable to be present until the last half of the encampment, and then only as a visitor. His place was ably filled by Colonel White of the 7th Regiment. General Axline was present, as he is always, and did much by his example to inspire the men with resolution and faith in the hard work before them. Under his administration the National Guard of Ohio will yet attain the highest degree of excellence to be reached by a volunteer organization. He is not a figure-head, but a practical soldier.

The camp was designated by Colonel White as Camp Axline. The routine duties and daily drill were about the same as at the last brigade encampment. The soldiers earned their soldier's share of camp the improvement in company and battalion drill was very great. There was, however, but little or no skirmish drill, an important feature which should not be neglected. Deficiencies at the last two encampments in guard duty, drill and discipline generally, result principally from lack of instruction by company officers, who are often wanting in that knowledge of their duties and requirements which they could easily obtain by more effort. A system of examination has, however, been inaugurated which will be productive of much good.

On the 25th exhibition drills were given by three companies—the Toledo Cadets, Co. C of the 1st Regiment, and the Pugh Videttes of the 14th.

In the company drill, including all movements in double time and by platoons, for celerity, precision and soldierly bearing the Toledo Cadets can not be surpassed. Their step is correct to the second. Though consisting of but four sets of fours, the Pugh Videttes made a fine appearance, and their wheelings in line and movements from columns of fours were excellent. To Co. C, of the 1st Regiment, however, is due the meed of praise, considering proficiency and practical value combined. Movements in company drill were executed by commands from the bugle with a quickness and precision hardly excelled by the cadets, and the company was deployed into line of skirmishers and well maneuvered by the same means. The company was also drilled in the bayonet exercise. On the 27th a review was held in honor of Governor Foraker. Tents were struck together on the morning of the 28th and each battalion marched away.

MINNESOTA ENCAMPMENT.

THE 1st Regiment Minnesota National Guard encamped at White Bear Lake from the 8th to the 13th of July. With them was the Emmet Light Artillery, of St. Paul, under Captain O'Brien. The camp was laid out in regulation style, and well pitched, and its location was a good one. The parade ground, however, needs grading, although it is not sufficiently uneven to hurt the manoeuvres. The conduct of the men from the time of their entry certainly showed improvement over former years in a soldierly point. Their rendition of courtesies was better than ever before, there was less noise and considerable improvement in their general military appearance, with less exhibition of undershirts while outside of the tents. That all important point, guard duty, was, however, still much neglected, and until they acquire more thorough knowledge on that subject their camp will never be a complete success. The strongest point, doubtless was dress parade, which is all very well, but with a fine appearance on show occasions should go hand in hand a proper knowledge of the more practical features of the military profession, and the latter was only too much lacking in many respects. The colonel held daily sessions for theoretical instruction of officers with quite satisfactory results. The battalion drills held were fair in some respects, but the companies are scattered through various towns, and did not work together well as a regiment stationed in one place, but still there were many shortcomings which should not occur under any circumstances. The open field and the rather uneven ground also operated in the direction of irregularity of movement and want of precision. On the 12th the Governor visited the camp, and reviewed the regiment, and the credit to the case, the review was spoiled by faulty marching and excessive distances, which resulted in a very defective formation of line after the passage. The Governor, however, appeared to be favorably impressed with the whole, and communicated his appreciation of the regiment and its work at the conclusion of a battalion drill on the last day. His remarks were in the main correct, and the credit to the case, the review was spoiled by faulty marching and excessive distances, which resulted in a very defective formation of line after the passage. The Governor, however, appeared to be favorably impressed with the whole, and communicated his appreciation of the regiment and its work at the conclusion of a battalion drill on the last day. 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substance and enlisted men \$1 per day. Officers same as Regular Army. We now get \$300 per company allowance annually, and \$1.50 per day for active service. The \$300 is swallowed up for rent and the pay per man just about pays camp expenses. But we live too high altogether. Sunday nearly all the messes indulged in the luxury of ice cream and everything else in proportion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SECOND ENCAMPMENT MASS. BRIGADE.

On Tuesday, July 20, the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Brig. Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., commanding, commenced their tour of camp duty at the State camp ground, South Framingham, Mass.

The Brigade is composed of the 9th Infantry, eight companies, commanded by Colonel Wm. M. Strahan. But on this tour of duty, under command of Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Col. Strahan being absent with leave in Europe, 5th Infantry, eight companies, Col. Wm. A. Bancroft; 8th Infantry, twelve companies, Col. Francis A. Osgood; 1st Battalion Light Artillery, two companies, Major George S. Merrill; 1st Battalion Cavalry, two companies, Major Horace G. Kemp; a signal and an Ambulance company.

The general disposition of the camp was substantially the same as last year, the only changes being the streets between the organizations being 5 feet narrower than before, the space thus gained being added to the Artillery Park, to allow sufficient room for the Gatlings, two of which have recently been issued. The total length of the line of tents was 1505 feet.

The tents with the exception of the mess tents and the marquees used at headquarters, are owned by the State but are pitched and struck by a firm of tent makers in Boston.

This method, it is claimed, is more economical than that formerly employed where the camp was pitched by details from all the organizations of the day preceding the opening of the camp.

The cook houses and sinks, both officers' and men's, are permanent wooden structures.

The buildings at brigade headquarters, neatly painted wooden structures, forming three sides of a square, add greatly to the appearance of the camp.

The camp opened at twelve noon Tuesday. All the organizations, except the 8th Regiment, which was delayed on the railroad, arriving and reporting on time.

The first impression we received of the sentries on duty was not very favorable, and we regret to say the unfavorable impression was not dispelled by subsequent occurrences.

Having removed the dust which had accumulated on our clothing during our ride from Boston, we repaired to the general's quarters to pay our respects. As we approached the Brigade headquarters, we were halted by a sentry, who said: "Halt! who comes here?" to which we replied: "Friend, without the countersign." This reply seemed to confuse him, and he stood for some time, not knowing what to do. We suggested that he call the corporal of the guard, which he did in the following manner: "Corporal of guard, Post No. 8." The sentinel on his left called to him: "You are not on Post No. 8, you are Post No. 7." To which he replied that "it made no difference, the corporal would have to come anyway." And bringing his piece to an order, he inquired the time, which we told him. By this time the corporal had arrived, and we made known our errand and was allowed to pass.

Tattoo roll-call, which took place at 10.30 P. M., was witnessed in the 5th Regiment, and it was noticeable that there was a great lack of uniformity in the way the men dressed, and no regard for the uniform of the soldier. On grand rounds there was among the sentinels a lamentable lack of knowledge of their duties in every case the error was made of prefacing the challenge with the word, "Halt."

Major Bogan questioned the men in regard to what they were required to do in case of certain emergencies. As, for instance, one man was asked where the sentry would be stationed at headquarters should catch fire, and he replied he "did not know, but would probably stand and look at it." One other was positive that he would not give up his piece to any one but the corporal of the guard, provided a request was made for it. And a third was equally certain that the officer of the day was the only one to whom he should surrender his piece.

The Brigade guard for Wednesday was furnished by the 9th Infantry. Taps sounded at eleven o'clock, and lights were extinguished promptly, and in a very short time absolute quiet reigned, the department of the men being all the most fastidious could require.

Thursday the men of the 5th were noticed during reveille roll call and the same lack of steadiness was apparent as at tattoo roll call the night before. Several of the men were wearing long trousers, while the remainder appeared in the short trousers and leggings, except one man in the sixth company, who wore the short trousers without the leggings.

Immediately after roll call the men in all the infantry organizations are marched by companies on the parade ground and go through the setting-up exercises, salutes and facings for about twenty minutes, an idea originated by Col. Bancroft, of the 5th Infantry, about four years ago, and looked upon with disfavor by the other organizations at the time, but since adopted by all with very satisfactory results.

For regimental guard mounting of the 8th Infantry, which took place at 8 o'clock, no 1st sergeant was seen inspecting his detail, and this was apparent when the details were marched out on the parade ground. Three men, one of whom was a corporal, had on russet colored canvas shoes, none of the boots appeared to have been blackened that morning, and while some of the men wore white standing collars, there were others who appeared with handkerchiefs of various colors around their necks. The sergeant-major should remember that he is not entitled to use the hand salute prescribed for officers when he returns the salute of the 1st sergeant, and in saluting the officer of the day he should execute only the first motion of present arms, as prescribed for officers, and then only at the command arms.

The ceremony was fairly executed, but the drummer detailed for guard should not have left the field music before the officer of the day had been saluted.

For brigade guard mounting, at 9 o'clock the entire detail being furnished by the 8th Infantry, it would have been much better if the commander of the guard, when he was instructed by the adjutant to take charge of the details, had marched them nearer the place designated for the guard mount. It took the guard three-and-a-half minutes actual time to march to their position on the line established by the brigade staff officer in charge.

The ceremony was fair, but the front rank were unsteady. The brigade staff officer in charge passed the front rank to verify the details, and pointed with his finger at each man's back as he counted, an unusual proceeding.

At 10 o'clock all the organizations came out for drill. The colonel of the 5th called the buglers to the front and had them sound the calls, and required the men to name them as they were sounded, which is a very excellent way to familiarize the men with the calls, and the drill which followed showed that the men did know and remember.

The manual in the 8th was executed by the numbers, the men being in line and the field and company officers superintending the drill pointing out and correcting defects. This method of instruction is to be highly commended, and if it is followed Col. Osgood will soon see the good results. Col. Bancroft adopts the same method, except that he requires the men to count aloud as they execute the different motions.

The artillery organizations drilled at a walk, which was also a great improvement, because in former years it was unwise for a person to stand near the battalion, not knowing what minute they would start off at full gallop, drivers plying the whip and shouting like a tribe of Couachees.

From 3 to 4.30 P. M. was devoted to drill of good results. During this drill the cavalry made two mad rushes across the parade, which may have been intended to represent a cavalry charge, but it had more the appearance of a lot of boys running horses. No attention whatever was paid to alignments, and the man with the best horse got there first. It partook too much of the nature of a "wild West" show and too little of that of a well-drilled dis-

ciplined cavalry battalion to be pleasing. During the second charge one of the corporals was unhorsed, but fortunately, beyond a slight injury to his ankle, escaped uninjured. Brigade dress parade followed at 5.30 o'clock. The several organizations formed promptly at the signal, the 5th being the first to form closely, followed by the 9th and 8th. Line was established promptly and without confusion, but the distances between the 5th and 8th Regiments and the 8th Regiment and the artillery was too great. The manual was very good in all the organizations, that of the 8th having possibly a little more snap than either of the others, but the men have not yet learned to place the piece on or remove it from the shoulder without moving the head.

The staff in each of the infantry organizations was altogether too far to the right. The adjutant's position is six yards from the right of the 3d Division, the remainder of the staff about the 1st Division, the right of the staff six yards to the right of the division. In every instance the left of the staff was from one to two yards to the right of the adjutant. One other point which needs to be corrected is the custom the field officers of the battalions on the flanks have when they leave the General to return to their organizations of riding at full speed and shouting at the top of their voice orders to their commands. While promptness and activity is to be encouraged, the exigency of the situation must require the officer to adopt a gentler tone than that unless they have been otherwise ordered. Battalion dress parades and muster for pay closed the exercises of the day.

When the 1st sergeants reported, the sergeants of the 3d, 3d, and 4th companies faced out to the command "to your posts." The adjutant saw this and corrected it.

The manual of the sword has received considerable attention, and it is not to be denied that the men are improving, but we would suggest that when the parade is dismissed they learn to return their swords at the same time as the adjutant and all face simultaneously, if possible, towards the centre. The staff officers excel the company officers in this respect.

At tattoo roll call Thursday night and reveille roll call Friday morning the 8th Infantry was in uniform in regard to wearing overcoats and trousers, noticed in the 5th, was again apparent, but to a much greater extent. The 8th company is the only one which can be called even good; the 3d company was on both occasions disorderly, and in the 4th company at tattoo roll call one man, who, from his position in the file closers, was evidently an officer, but whether commissioned or non-commissioned we could not determine, was smoking. In the 10th company one man appeared wearing his helmet.

Regimental guard mounting in the 9th Regiment Friday was only fairly done. The formation was in single rank, sixteen files front, but would have looked better had it been in double rank and the division into platoons omitted. Several of the 1st sergeants in reporting to the sergeant major seemed to be in a hurry, and the sergeant major was neglected to use it when he reported to the adjutant. The sergeant major of this regiment, like the one of the 8th, should learn to use the right-hand salute prescribed for enlisted men. The personal appearance of several of the men would have been improved had their faces received a little attention from a barber previous to the ceremony. The band, which ought to be, but which certainly is not, a very soldierly body of men, would have been improved in appearance had they given the subject of dress a little more attention. One man had the lower part of his trousers rolled up and displayed a pair of bright scarlet stockings.

Brigade guard mounting followed. The detail from the 5th Regiment looked well and was ready some minutes before the call, and when the call sounded they marched on to the line in good order, and the adjutant of the 5th, who was in the 8th and the sergeant the one from the 8th, marched their details on to the line with pieces at a carry. Barring the unsteadiness of one man in the centre of the front rank, who raised his hand several times to adjust his chin strap, the men were very steady, and the ceremony was as well done as anyone could wish. The salutes at the guardhouse by the new and the old guards were correctly given, but of which the day of the ceremony was not observed. The error was committed of dividing the guard into reliefs and sentinel No. 1 was posted wearing his knapsack.

The Governor arrived in camp at 12 o'clock noon and received a salute of 17 guns, the interval between the rounds being, however, much more than the prescribed 10 seconds. At 12.30 o'clock the men had all their arms and accoutrements folded promptly and marching promptly and in good order to the line; an excellent present was given. After the Governor, with General Peach, had passed the 9th Regiment it was brought to place rest, but the commanders of the 5th and 8th kept their men at parade rest.

The signal corps, which followed the band, looked well. The lieutenant commanding made a good salute, but just as the band was marching past he at a short distance, instead of at a carry we do not understand. Perhaps it was all right according to their tactics. We learned from watching their drill that "shoulder kits" was similar to left shoulder arms, and that "carry kits" was the infantryman's left reverse arms. Lieut.-Colonel Logan, of the 9th, was a little previous in bringing his men to carry, and the salute by the new and old guards was fairly well executed, was given at 15 yards from the reviewing officer. The companies made a very fair passage, but the effect would have been much better had the rear ranks closed to the proper distance. The 5th company made the best appearance, the set-up of the men, the position of the pieces' butts being well to the rear; the step and alignments and the salutes of the officers being such as to give the impression of a well drilled unit. The 5th Infantry followed the 9th, and just at the proper place the commanding officer gave the command "carry arms." The salutes of the colonel and staff were perfect, the distance was well judged and the swords fell as one. A better salute could not be given. The eight companies marched past in good shape, rear ranks well closed and officers saluting properly. The passage of the 5th was by far the best of all respects.

The 8th Infantry followed the 5th too closely, which brought it to grief before the ceremony was finished. The colonel and staff made a good salute, but perhaps a trifle too soon, and the 12 companies looked and marched well, but the closeness with which they followed the 5th caused the distances between the three or four rear companies to be reduced much, and the two left companies were obliged to mark time.

The artillery battalion followed, and Major Pollett made a good salute, but his staff were a little irregular in theirs. The men, horses, and guns looked well, and had the alignment of the pieces been a little better the passage could have been called very good.

The cavalry battalion followed next and the Major was evidently over anxious to salute, as he executed it at least 15 yards from the reviewing officer. The men looked well, but the fronts were spoiled by several unruly horses.

The review was very satisfactory. Shortly after the review an interesting sham battle took place. The signal corps stationed on the field and on the side of a hill some distance from the camp were for some time in communication, when suddenly the videttes posted on the hill were noticed endeavoring to dialoqe an unseen enemy. The effort was, however, fruitless, and the videttes very slowly but surely driven down the hill and into the camp ground firing as they retreated. On the field the 5th and 8th Regiments were deployed as skirmishers supported by the field pieces, with the 8th Regiment and Gatlings in reserve. During the progress of the fight the Gatlings were brought into action, and the spectators were astonished at the rapidity of the fire. The infantry regiments fired several volleys with fair results, not one of which can be called first rate.

Brigade dress parade at 5.30 was the best effort of the week in that line and showed that the officers and men had improved very much during the week.

At guard mount Friday night we found the sentries but little better posted than they were Wednesday night. One sentinel on the fort could not be seen when we looked for him, but was soon discovered stretched out on the top of the parapet, his shoulders against the masonry and his head resting on the 10-inch barbed gun, sound asleep. The officer of the day climbed the embankment and lifted his rifle from his hands without awakening him, sent to the guardhouse

for a file of men, and placed him in confinement. We understand the man received only a slight reprimand from his regimental commander. It would seem as if the State of Massachusetts could afford to dispense with the services of a man who had been on his post less than an hour when he was found asleep.

Tattoo roll call Friday night and reveille roll call Saturday morning was observed in the 9th Infantry, and the same criticism is to be made as has been made of the others; although in the 9th it should also be stated that they were on both occasions very tardy. It was at least five minutes after the music ceased that one 1st sergeant in the right wing commenced to call the roll.

After taps Friday night it was some time before the men became quiet as is usual the last night in camp. Such practices should be stopped.

Camp was broken at 12 noon Saturday and the several organizations departed for home.

During the week the Cavalry and Infantry competed for prizes at rifle shooting at the range on the grounds. The prizes were two gold medals, one to the officer making the highest score in five consecutive shots at 200 yards and the other to the enlisted man making the highest score under the same conditions.

The prize was won by Quartermaster Barnes, 5th Inf., with a score of 21, and by Sergeant Darnody, Co. 4, same regiment, with a score of 20 points.

Target practice has received considerable attention and encouragement in this brigade, the General commanding being an enthusiast on the subject, and the men share his enthusiasm. The General fully believes that as the Massachusetts camps are camps of instruction, this important branch should be properly taught for the purpose of awarding prizes have been awarded the successful competitors. Many of the men are unable to visit the range at any other time except during the encampment and as they are ready and willing to devote the time which is their own to familiarize themselves with the use of the rifle the General encourages them. On Tuesday he made a score of 44 out of a possible 50. The attendance varied between 1800 on the first and second days, 1840 on the third, 1864 on the fourth, and closed with 1840 men on the fifth day. The weather was favorable, the average temperature being 85°. The health of the men was excellent, only six cases being admitted to hospital.

It is to be regretted that the sentinels did not make a better showing, as guard duty has received considerable attention throughout the State. The present Adjutant-General has introduced the system of armory inspections, and during the year every company in the State is inspected by himself or assistants, and at that time the men are questioned individually and collectively in the duties of sentinels. The unsatisfactory showing made at camp is attributable, in a great measure, to the idea which all commanders entertain that they should recruit their commands to the maximum immediately before camp, in order to carry off as many recruits as possible. It is no exaggeration to say one-third of the number come into camp with little or no preliminary instruction, and these new men are put on guard. This is detrimental to the men as well as to the service, because after a week in camp these men will not go, as they should, into squads under non-commissioned officers and receive instruction; the fact that they have been to camp seems to them sufficient reason why they should have no further duty to do, and in the recruits, and there is growing up each year, as the result, a number of men who have not received proper individual armory instruction. Enlistments should be limited to the fall or early spring, and the false idea that it is better to bring sixty-two men to camp, one-third of whom know nothing, than it is to bring fifty men, all capable of doing any duty which may be required of them, be dispensed with.

The cleanliness of the camp was very commendable, especially on days when the camp was not overrun by visitors, but Thursday, and especially Friday, newspapers, peanut shells and partly-smoked cigars were thrown around promiscuously by those who had no other object there than to be entertained. It would be a good thing for the troops if these outside influences were refused admittance, because their presence prevents the drill with the company and not with a soldierly manner. The old idea that they are a necessary evil has had its day. At any rate they should be required to leave the grounds promptly at tattoo. Whatever noise was heard in this encampment after taps on, in nearly every instance, be traced directly to the presence of civilians in the quarters of the men. In one tent out of eight occupants were found to be civilians, and in the other tents, where we witnessed numerous other cases where the proportion was not so large, but where the visitors were the sole cause of the disturbance.

A brigade staff officer was detailed to inspect the companies during tattoo and reveille roll-call, but it would be better if each regimental commander should require his whole staff and all officers to be present at these times, one at each company, or at least to each two companies, while duty it should be to see that the men are dressed alike throughout the organization, and that they remain in the ranks until dismissed, and answer to the names in a proper manner.

The system adopted in the 5th, of having all the companies march at the same time to their meals, the commands being given by the regimental officer of the day, standing in the centre street of the organization, is a very good one, and has much to recommend its adoption throughout the brigade.

The system of requiring the cooks and others employed about the kitchens to place all the garbage in iron receptacles which are closely covered and which are collected by farmers and taken outside the limits of the camp every day, is a most excellent one, as was also the system of having men specially employed to visit the sinks several times each day, and throw in a sufficient quantity of earth to prevent unpleasant and unwholesome odors from arising. The entire encampment has been a great success and Gen. Peach is to be congratulated at being the head of such an excellent organization.

Major George B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Artillery, was present throughout the week and expressed himself as highly delighted with what he witnessed.

R. W. SUTTON.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

The Seventh Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 31. Owing to the stormy weather in the forenoon the attendance was small. The conditions were favorable for shooting and some good scores were made. The gold Marksman's badge changed hands again, for the seventh time, Lieut.-Colonel Fred. C. McLawer, Inspector General's staff, being the winner in the match.

The winners were as follows:

| Regiment. | Staff. | Score. | 200 500 Tot. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| F. C. McLawer | Staff. | 21 | 35-46 |
| E. F. Young | Staff. | 22 | 22-44 |
| R. C. McDougal | Staff. | 23 | 21-44 |
| E. C. Prie | Staff. | 24 | 21-44 |
| J. H. Jones | Staff. | 12 | 21-43 |
| W. F. Oilliffe | Staff. | 13 | 18-43 |
| E. DeForest | Staff. | 20 | 20-42 |
| W. H. Greenland | Staff. | 20 | 20-42 |

The following are scores made by winners in previous matches:

| Regiment. | Staff. | Score. | 200 500 Tot. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| G. W. Lutz | Staff. | 23 | 22-45 |
| J. S. Shepherd | Staff. | 22 | 22-45 |
| M. M. Kallioch | Staff. | 7 | 19-43 |
| W. A. Stokes | Staff. | 23 | 21-43 |
| G. L. Hoffman | Staff. | 1 | 20-41 |
| G. S. Scott, Jr. | Staff. | 23 | 21-41 |
| T. Mahoney | Staff. | 12 | 21-40-41 |
| L. E. Winslow | Staff. | 23 | 21-40-41 |

The next matches will be shot on Aug. 14 and 25.

It is reported that the Russian fleet is threatening Port Lazareff, alleging by way of excuse the occupation of Port Hamilton effected by England some time ago.

THE MESS.

Irishman (relating his exploits)—I walked up boldly to wan o' the enemy and cut off his legs wid me sword.
 Listener—Why didn't you cut off his head?
 Irishman—That was already off.

Officer examining recruits—"Why do we salute superior officers?" Recruit—"In order to keep out of the guardhouse."

'Tis the last week of Congress
 Left useless alone,
 All its months of companions
 Are finished and gone.
 Not one of its kindred,
 No son of a gun,
 Can reflect back its blushes,
 For the nothing that's done.

We'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
 To pine on the stem,
 Since the others are sleeping,
 Go sleep thou with them.
 Thus kindly we scatter
 Thy deeds o'er the bed
 Where thy mates of the session
 Lie scentless and dead— Scatter!
 —Critic.

A young naval officer introduced his mother-in-law to his aunt on board his vessel. He said the name of the vessel suggested the introduction, "because," said he, "I want Mi-anto-no-mah."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The August number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute for its initial article publishes the conclusion of a very exhaustive paper on the "Applications of Electricity to the Development of Marksmanship," read before the Institute March 15 by Capt. O. E. Michaels, the first part of which was a conspicuous feature of its July issue. Captain Michaels some years since printed an instructive little book on the Boulené chronograph. His present essay is an exhaustive résumé of the different devices which have been invented to test the strength of powder and determine its ballistic effects through the application of electricity.

Robert Louis Stevenson's latest novel, "Kidnapped," is a work of romantic interest, well sustained throughout, and written with the realistic minuteness of Defoe. The story treats of the adventures in the Highlands of Scotland and by sea of a young Scotchman, and is laid during that period when the Highlander was not yet quite decided to accept Hanoverian rule. Mr. Stevenson, by many a clever touch, shows the manner of the times, and well sustains in this his latest work his high and growing reputation.

We are indebted to the Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, for a bound copy of Vol. 16, Part 2, Series 1 of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, compiled by Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. Army.

PERHAPS the enthusiasm of the Arizona man who killed an Indian may be excused, as the occurrence is such a rare one. Still the fact that after killing the Apache he cut off his head, scalped him and fastened the head to the headlight of a locomotive indicates that the killer was about as brutal as the killed. If an Apache had committed such an act on a slaughtered victim we should have denounced it as a "horrible mutilation," but as it was committed on the other side we regard it as a rather humorous conceit.—San Francisco Report.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L. P.—You stand No. 3 on hospital steward list.
 E.—The decision you refer to was published in JOURNAL of June 19, 1886, p. 937.

C. C.—If you will designate the particular district or districts in which you are interested the information you desire will be promptly given. The President has made all of his appointments for 1887.

Inquisitive asks: Are there now any vacancies for candidates to West Point from the 1st or 2d Congressional Districts of Rhode Island? ANS.—Vacancies will occur in June, 1889 and 1887, respectively.

G. C.—The nearest cavalry troops to Washington, D. C., are at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., four companies. A little further on, at Fort Riley, Kas., are stationed the headquarters and three troops of the 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Saw.—Par. 235 requires that when the right is in front the command is right by two or three, and when the left is in front the command must be left by two, etc. This is explicit and any deviation would be a violation of G. O. 73, A. G. O., 1867.

Q. M. S. asks: Was such a command as "Front Face" ever in any of the tactics adopted by the U. S. Army? ANS.—Yes. You will find it in the Infantry Tactics prepared by Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., in 1884, and formally prescribed for the Army April 10, 1885.

P. asks: Did the words "innocuous desuetude," occur in a message of President Cleveland's or was it in Miss Cleveland's book? ANS.—The words occurred in the President's message of March 1 to the Senate on the subject of the relations of the President to Congress.

R. M. asks: 1. Is there a gun in the United States weighing one hundred tons? ANS.—No.

2. Was there ever such a gun made in the United States? ANS.—Never. The largest, the 20-inch Rodman, weighs 58 tons.

Columbus, Miss.—We know of no other book on the laying out of camps besides regulations and tactics. The principles there laid down should govern for camps of any size if the extent and conformation of the grounds admit. If not follow tactics as nearly as you can under the circumstances.

Soldier.—In the Department (East) skirmishers match at Creedmoor in September, 1885, the first team of the 4th U. S. Artillery made an aggregate score in the two days of 822 and the second team the same. In the "General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match," shot September 19, 1885, the 4th Artillery team came in ahead with a score of 709. The 4th Artillery also won this match in 1884.

Spokane asks: 1. Is not the pay of an enlisted man as follows: first enlistment, first and second years, \$13 a month; third year, \$14 a month, \$1 retained; fourth year, \$15 a month, \$2 retained; and fifth year, \$16 a month, \$3 retained? ANS.—Yes.

2. In making out final statements at the expiration of his first enlistment, he is allowed for transportation, one day's pay and commutation of rations for one day for every 20 miles. Shouldn't his pay for one day be reckoned at the rate of \$16 a month (if he is a private) the rate he was being paid on his fifth year? ANS.—Yes. The soldier receives travel pay at the highest rate he was receiving at date of discharge, including retained pay.

E. O. L. asks: 1. Is it proper for a battalion to be formed partly of single and partly of double rank companies? It is very common here. ANS.—It is improper.

2. There are no chevrons nor any particular uniform prescribed for a chief musician. Chief and principal musicians have no positions laid down in the band. They march where they can do most good.

3. Is not the proper position for a sergeant's revolver in a

holster, back of the cartridge box, butt to right? What is usual? ANS.—With the revolver is furnished a special belt, and when this is worn the cartridge box is attached to it and carried on the back, with the bayonet scabbard on the left, and the revolver at the right hip.

Young Recruit asks: 1. Is the left foot, in executing the command, by the right flank march, planted 30 inches in advance of the right, or by the side of it? ANS.—In advance. See par. 41.

2. The command being: By the left flank, march. What foot should strike the ground, and with which foot should the first step in the new direction be taken? ANS.—The command is executed on the same principle as by the right flank, but by inverse means.

3. What are the relative positions assumed by Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in a company marching in a column of fours, right in front, at the command: By the right flank, march, and what positions do the captain and the right and left guides take? ANS.—All remain in their places. They simply execute by the right or left flank as prescribed and march in the new direction.

4. What is the benefit of turning over wheeling, and when should it be preferred? ANS.—Turning saves time, and as the pivot man faces on his own ground, no ground is gained towards the marching flank as in the wheel on a movable pivot. It is employed where a rapid change of front, without loss of ground to either flank, is necessary. The school of the battalion will teach you when to employ it.

5. Recommend the best course of study for officers of the militia, who are almost totally ignorant of military matters, as the recent Indian troubles in this Territory have given commissions to a good many persons who, unfortunately, are in just that predicament, and who are very desirous of educating themselves up to their duties. ANS.—Familiarize yourself with tactics, regulations, and text books treating on guard and picket duty, military correspondence, orders, etc.

Prinran.—The Society of the Cincinnati was founded in 1783 by the commissioned officers of the American Army while in cantonment on the Hudson river, near Newburgh. General Washington became President-General, and on his death was succeeded by Major-General Alexander Hamilton. Major-General Henry Knox, then Commandant at West Point and afterwards Secretary of War, became Secretary-General. A State Society was established in each of the original thirteen States and also one in France, which was under the immediate patronage of Louis XVI., and of which Vice Admiral and Lieutenant-General Count D'Estaing became President. Under the Institution, original membership was confined to the commissioned officers of the American Army, and in the French State Society to those who held the rank of colonel, or were general officers and had actually served in the United States Army during the Revolution, and to Admirals and commanding officers of French ships of war which had co-operated with us on the American coast. Hereditary membership is confined to the eldest male posterity of original members and in default of that passes to the collateral branch judged most worthy, or preferably to a male descendant of a daughter of an original member. Of the 14 State societies originally existing there are now but seven, viz.: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina. The vicissitudes of the French Revolution diminished the Society in France, and its President was guillotined, as well as his ill-fated Sovereign.

Major-General Israel Putnam was not an original member, probably because he had been stricken with paralysis and never could leave his home to attend a meeting of the Connecticut State Society. His son, Major Daniel Putnam, was, however, a member, and his proper descendant may apply in one of the existing State Societies. The proper descendant of any Continental officer who died or was killed during the Revolution, or who failed to avail himself of original membership, is available for hereditary membership and may apply. The Connecticut Society dissolved in 1860, so you would have to make application in some one of the existing State Societies.

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In order to ascertain its objects which are partially benevolent. The general society meets tri-annually and consists of the general officers and five delegates from each State society. The following are the general officers: President general, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., of New York; vice-president general, Dr. Wm. Armstrong Irvine of Pennsylvania; secretary general, Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., of Rhode Island; assistant secretary general, Hon. Richard Irvine Manning of Maryland; treasurer general, Hon. John Schuyler, C. E., of New York; assistant treasurer general, Dr. Herman Burgin of New Jersey.

Should you decide to apply for membership you would be required to prove conclusively your descent, and if your ancestor was not an original member, to contribute, if admitted, about \$500 to the permanent fund. Each original member was required in 1783 to deposit a month's pay. In the Massachusetts State society their fund is now so large, that \$700 is required to be paid on admission. Of course the proper descendant of an original member who deposited his month's pay is not required to pay anything. Several Army officers are hereditary members, and a number of civilians who have become eminent in public affairs. The present U. S. envoys extraordinary to France and Germany, Ex-Gov. McLane and Ex-Senator Pendleton, are hereditary members, respectively, in the Maryland and New York State societies. The present Governor, Wetmore, of Rhode Island is an hereditary member in Massachusetts, while the Marquis Duquesne, of Cuba, and Count D'Ollone, of France, whose grandfathers were original members in France, are hereditary members in Rhode Island. In 1810 the Pennsylvania State society began to collect funds for a Washington monument, and they are now about to erect one in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, at a cost of \$265,000. For further particulars as to the Cincinnati, you should consult the encyclopedia. The New York Tribune for July 5, 1886, had a very interesting account of it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE English difficulties in Burmah increase.

A POLICE force is to be organized to maintain order in Burmah.

TWO MORE torpedo-boats, built by the German firm of Schichau in Elbing, on their trial trips, in spite of extremely unfavorable weather, attained a speed of 21.10 knots per hour.

THE column which was sent by the French from Saigon to suppress the disturbances in the province of Bin Thuan has landed in Phanry Bay. Naval Lieutenant Feyzac and several sailors were accidentally drowned at Phanry.

TRIAL is being made in England of a tent invented by Captain A. Saville Tomkins, which needs "no poles, no ridge pole, no guide ropes, no guide-rope blocks, and no guide-rope pegs." It is constructed on an ordinary service wagon, the tilt of which is ingeniously utilized for fastening up the canvas forming the tent.

ENGLAND has had within the last ten years eight Secretaries of State for War, including the one just appointed, the fifth in fourteen months. The French have had seventeen War Ministers since 1870, to the acknowledged detriment of the service. We have had six in the same time, while Germany has had three within half a century.

THE British War Office have formed a Corps of Volunteer Submarine Miners for the defence of the principal commercial ports.

THE Sultan has sent a very kind message to the widow of the late Admiral Hobart-Hampden, informing her that orders had been given that a suitable pension should be provided for her.

IN the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 the Russian Army of the Danube, strength 532,085, lost 6,405 killed and 44,459 from disease. In the Crimea the Russians lost 105,678 by disease out of a strength of 400,000.

FROM Madrid the news comes that a well-known Spanish officer, General Velarde, has suddenly disappeared. He was well known for his Republican proclivities, and two years ago was implicated in a conspiracy. It is said that the Spanish Government has had under consideration for some time past the desirability of banishing him to the Canary Islands.

A MACHINE-GUN on a novel principle has lately been constructed in Germany, and was tried the other day on the ramparts of Thorn, a town on the Vistula. The Thorn-Zeitung states that the results of the experiments were altogether satisfactory. The name of the inventor is not given, but, according to details published, the gun fires ten rounds consecutively, and carries a projectile which, exploding at the mouth of the barrel, has a range of 100 metres.

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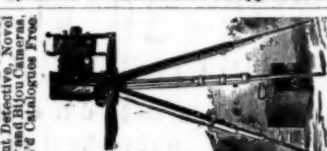
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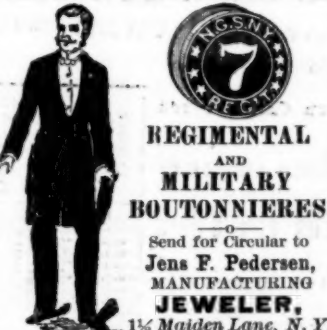
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SIR WILLIAM THOMSON has just brought under the notice of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a new form of spring balance which he has devised for measuring terrestrial gravity.

EXTENSIVE siege operations are to take place at the Italian fortress of Verona during the month of August, the idea of grand manoeuvres having been abandoned.

THE launch is reported at Ferrol of the *Isabella Secunda*, a cruiser entirely built in Spain. The engines of the *Isabella Secunda* are now in course of construction at Saville; they are to be delivered by December, 1886.

It seems that the "eloquent" and "patriotic" passage in the royal journal about the achievements of the British Navy, which has been admirably quoted in most of the papers, is not really the work either of the young Princess or their Mr. Barlow, their editor, but it is extracted boldly and bodily from Charles Kingsley's "At Last."

THE French balloon Torpilleur, which is fitted with a patented steering and propelling apparatus, ascended from Cherbourg with the aeronaut L'Hôte and the astronomer Mangot at 11 P. M., July 29, and descended in London at 6 A. M., July 30. The aerial navigators will return to Cherbourg, and will attempt a voyage from that place to Norway.

Quick firing is to be facilitated by means of a quick loader. On this Col. Arbuthnot says: "This, as its name denotes, is simply a contrivance designed with the object of assisting the soldier to load quickly, especially in the dark, or in wet or cold weather. It is not intended to take the place of a magazine, but is so contrived as to present a cartridge in the readiest position for a man to load. It hangs on the side of the body of the action, and holds six cartridges. The cartridges are acted upon by a zig-zag spring, which forces each one in succession up an inclined plane, the head of the cartridge being forced through an aperture in the lid ready for the soldier to take hold of when he wants to load. When these quick loaders were issued for trial, it was found that in loading from the quicker loader six rounds could be fired in about 25 seconds, whereas in loading from the pouch it took over 40 seconds to fire the same number of rounds."

BERLIN continues to grow at a great rate and has now a population of 1,350,000 inhabitants, human life accumulating in the city more rapidly than at Vienna, St. Petersburg, or Paris.

ACCORDING to the *Novosti*, of St. Petersburg, it is the intention of the Russian Government to establish Russian colonies on the Coast of New Guinea and some of the adjacent islands in the Pacific.

A BATTERY of breech-loading guns, with a complete equipment for twenty-four men, is being got ready at Spandau to be sent out to Africa as a present from the Emperor William to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE contract for the Manchester Ship Canal has been let for \$18,750,000, the work to be completed in four years. It is expected that in the working plant for carrying out this undertaking upwards of 6,000 railway wagons and about 300 locomotives will be required, and that employment will be given to about 20,000 workmen.

In the forthcoming operations at Milford Haven the chief objects are to determine the best means of protecting mines including defence by gunboats, against a sustained attempt to force them by a squadron; the value of torpedo boats to a defence, the best method of manœuvring them, and the most suitable organization for the whole defensive operations. The defensive force on the occasion will consist of six torpedo boats and six guard boats, partly manned by naval artillery volunteers, one field and two garrison batteries of royal artillery, two companies of royal and two of militia submarine miners, and one battalion of infantry.

THE French Minister of War has, according to *L'Avenir Militaire*, received conclusive proof that the General Staff of the German Army has organized carrier pigeon depots throughout France, from which daily messages are being transmitted to and from Germany, to ruin the birds in time of peace for the duties they will have to perform in time of war. Quite recently a French farmer shot a pigeon in the neighborhood of Noyers. The wings, besides carrying a quill enclosing a cipher message, were stamped with the Imperial German coat of arms. The bird has been sent to the French Minister of War, who admits that it is an official pigeon.

Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, have just completed for the Japanese Government a torpedo-boat of an entirely new type. It is 108 feet long by 19 feet beam, and is propelled by twin screws of 1,400-horse power. The special feature of the new vessel lies in the fact that all the vulnerable part of the vessel, comprising the engine and boiler compartments, and the magazines and torpedo gear, is encased by 1-inch steel armor, which is to serve as a protection against machine-gun fire.

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DIED.

HAWLEY.—At San Jose, C.R., July 21, P. R. HAWLEY, brother of Major W. Hawley, U. S. Army, retired.

HENRY.—At Bay Shore, July 29, ANNETTA L. HENRY, widow of Major W. S. Henry, 21 U. S. Infantry.

MCCLELLAN.—Suddenly, at Darien, Conn., August 5, 1883, Lieutenant Edward P. McClellan, U. S. Navy, in his 40th year.

SEAGER.—At "Midlothian," near Marshall, Va., August 1, 1883, E. H. SEAGER, eldest son of the late Professor E. Seager, U. S. Navy.

SIGORAVES.—At Euston, Pa., July 31, THEODORE R. SIGORAVES, brother of Colonel Lorenzo Sigoraves, U. S. A., retired.

WALCOTT.—In Lincoln, R. I., GEORGE CHRISTOPHER DEXTER, infant son of Col. W. H. and George J. Walcott, U. S. A., retired.

WHITTLESEY.—At Seattle, Wash. T., August 2, Major JOSEPH H. WHITTLESEY, U. S. Army, retired.

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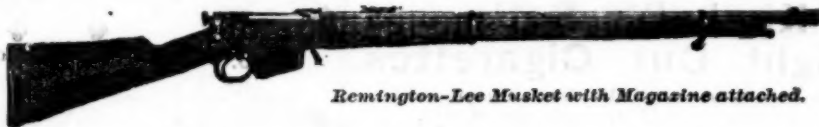
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., August 16, 1886, for doing the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the remainder of this fiscal year, in accordance with the specifications which with information can be obtained at this office.

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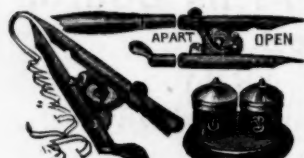
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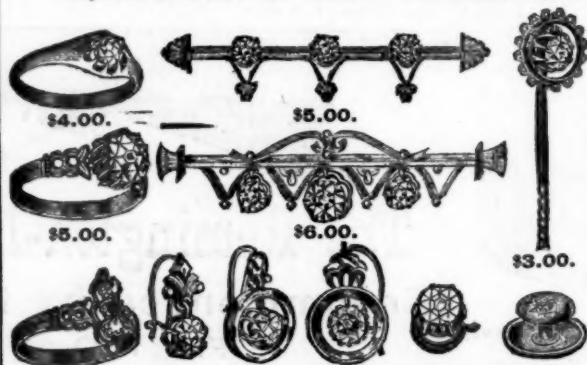


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